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The News - 3/2/74 - p. 8



VISIT CONGRESSMAN — Two Lynchburgers, Margaret Nelson, left, of 1699 Spottswood Place and Harriet Crown of 411 Elmwood Ave. visited with U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler off Floor of House of Representatives in Washington recently. Girls are students at E. C. Glass High School and were in Nation's Capitol as participants of Presidential Classroom and Washington Workshop program.

We Must First Define Impeachable Offenses

(cont'd)

It should be obvious to everyone by now that the Democratic-controlled Congress intends to harass President Nixon with Watergate and related investigations and threats of impeachment for as long as it is politically profitable.

It should be equally obvious that as long as the harassment continues the President is not going to be able to exercise his authority or carry out his responsibilities under the Constitution. The result: the whole country suffers from a lack of leadership and programs during a time of inflation and energy crises at home and mounting peril abroad.

The best interests of the American people would be served if this Congress would act at once on impeaching the President. —Put up or shut up. Settle the matter once and for all and get on with governing the nation.

That would best serve the people — but not the best interests of the Democratic Party. Its interests would be served by dragging out this matter for months or, if possible, for years.

The Democrats alone can bring this matter to a head. They control the Congress. They, alone, can bring up the impeachment in the House. They are not dragging their feet, however, solely for the purpose of harassing the President. It is clear that they don't think they have enough on him to impeach him, unless they can broaden the definition of what constitutes an impeachable offense.

Impeachment in the House is only the first step in removing a President from office. Impeachment amounts to an indictment on specific charges. The House acts as a grand jury. It considers the evidence and decides whether it is sufficient to put the President on trial. The problem is: for what?

Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution states: "The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Since there appears no grounds whatsoever to substantiate charges of treason or bribery, the Democrats are faced with the necessity of interpreting and broadening the definition of "other high crimes and misdemeanors."

What does constitute an impeachable offense?

The House Judiciary Committee's legal staff has recommended that the Committee adopt the view that an impeachable offense need not be a criminal act. "The criminal lawdoes not address itself to the abuses of presidential power," the staff explained. "In an impeachment proceeding a President is called to account for abusing powers which only a President possesses."

Counsel for both Democrats and Republicans on the Committee agree the Constitution permits impeachment for acts that do not violate any criminal law. It is sufficient, they agree, if a President's actions "subvert the structure of govern-

Butler Expects White House Cooperation

By JACK BETTS
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Roanoke congressman Caldwell Butler says if the White House refuses "reasonable requests" for material deemed necessary by the Judiciary Committee in its impeachment inquiry, "We'd have to pursue it further."

But, the first-term Republican member of the committee stopped short of saying the committee should use its subpoena power in an attempt to force the issue.

In an interview last week, Butler said he saw no imminent difficulties in obtaining material from the president.

"The White House should cooperate with us, and if we make a reasonable request for information, the White House has no legitimate reasons to resist disclosure," Butler said.

"We haven't reached the stage where there's a showdown. But if we make a request and the President objects and his reasons are valid, I think we'll accede to them. If not, then we'd have to pursue it further..."

Does that mean issuing a subpoena for the material? Butler was asked.

"I don't think there's any point in talking about it at this stage," Butler bristled. "But we've got that power."



Rep. Caldwell Butler

In response to a question on what constitutes a "reasonable" request for presidential material, Butler said, "Mrs. Nixon's diary wouldn't be reasonable. It's got to be related to the job (presidency). I expect our staff to act responsibly and professionally, and they've done so so far."

Butler declared that the President "always runs the risk of a confrontation with the Congress. And that can of itself be an impeachable offense. So I think it'd be the poorest of tactics to put him-

self in a position where that is thrust upon him. Therefore, I'd anticipate that his lawyers would see that and advise him accordingly."

Later, Butler amplified that statement.

"If the refusal (to supply material) were so aggravated as to indicate contempt for the Congress, then it seems that would approach the circumstances where it would be impeachable. Inasmuch as there is little possibility of judicial review of a Congress aroused by this sort of conduct... then if I were the President's lawyer I would make him aware of it. I'd try to avoid a direct confrontation on disclosure if at all possible."

And, he said, the President need not fear public disclosure of presidential documents if he cooperates with the Judiciary Committee.

"The committee has adopted pretty strong rules on security and security by the staff has been exemplary, particularly when compared with security at the Justice Department and the Senate Watergate committee. So the President's arguments against disclosure on national security grounds just don't have the same relevance."

Asked how he as a Republican felt when the President told a press conference Monday that he would not re-

sign despite signs his party faces rough going in the federal elections this year, Butler said it did not bother him.

"After all, he was elected for another four years... he didn't say anything that surprised me," Butler said.

Butler demurred when asked if, in light of the recent Michigan House election where a Democrat won a upset bid for Vice President Ford's old seat, Watergate would have a similar influence in the Old Dominion.

"Well, I can't speculate on that. It was a Republican disaster relating to a vote of no confidence in that district for the party candidate," he said.

"But I think the incumbents, who had absolutely no responsibility in Watergate, are going to be tested this

year. And I think the Democrats — especially in the south where there are more — are going to be in even more jeopardy from Watergate than anybody. Why? Because I think they're under pressure from the Democratic leadership to impeach. They're going after 'em, and that puts them squarely on the spot," he said.

Bedford Bulletin-Democrat - 7/4/74 - p. 2C

What Should He Do?

The comment has been made before in this space that the position of our Republican Congressman, M. Caldwell Butler, Virginia's only member of the House Judiciary Committee, is an uncomfortable one since he is a candidate for reelection in November. The white, hot light of national publicity is focussed on this committee and its 37 members, collectively and individually. To it falls the onerous duty of taking the first positive action to set the constitutional process in motion for the impeachment and possible removal of President Nixon.

A few weeks ago, in a commendable effort to obtain guidance from his constituents, Mr. Butler mailed a questionnaire to several thousand citizens of his Sixth Virginia District. He received an abundance of replies and all went smoothly until time came to make public the response to his final question, dealing with impeachment. There Mr. Butler stumbled two or three times.

First he announced he would not publish the response to that question since it affected his highly sensitive position as a member of the committee which must start the impeachment machinery rolling—or halt it altogether. Then, when it became apparent that many constituents disliked his silence on this point, and about the time his leading opponent, Sheriff Paul Puckett of Roanoke City, the Democratic nominee, was preparing a blast charging Mr. Butler with withholding vital information from his constituency, he changed tactics. He announced results of the impeachment question but saw fit to accompany this with a statement that he “did not believe the results accurately reflected sentiment in the district on this issue.” However it did produce headlines such as “Majority in Butler Poll Calls for Impeachment,”

implying for the reader who did not carefully analyze the text in smaller type that this meant Mr. Nixon.

The whole exchange, by Mr. Butler's own admission, left him more confused than ever about what the people of his Sixth District, which includes Bedford County and City, want him to do about impeaching this particular President. The fault was Mr. Butler's own. His question was badly, carelessly framed. It was put this way:

“The United States Constitution provides that the President of the United States may be impeached and removed from office for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. A. In your opinion should the President of the United States be impeached and removed from office in accord with the above?” Back came 13,171 “Yes” replies, 63 per cent of the total, and 6,410 “No” replies, 30.6 per cent. That was the basis of the headline quoted above. But a careful reader, and there were several of them, noted that there was no mention of Richard M. Nixon in the question. So the “Yes” votes simply meant agreement with the Constitution. Of course many of those who replied “Yes” had Mr. Nixon in mind, but they had not definitely told Mr. Butler to get on with the business of his impeachment and removal. There was a Part B to the question, asking whether a President should be impeached and removed for misconduct of subordinates, “even if it were established that the President had no knowledge of their misconduct and not not consented to it.” There was an 80 per cent “No” response to this section.

So where does all this flap leave Mr. Butler? He has raised a small storm of misleading headlines and still does not know what the people of the Sixth District want him to do when time comes to cast that make or break vote.

No showdown yet: Butler

WASHINGTON—Sixth Dist. Rep. Caldwell Butler said the House Judiciary Committee would "have to pursue it further" if the President refuses "reasonable requests" for documents and material.

Butler said in an interview that he saw no imminent difficulty in obtaining the material from the White House, but he stopped short of saying the committee should use its subpoena power in an attempt to force the issue.

"We haven't reached the stage where there's a showdown," Butler said.

"But if we make a request and the President objects and his reasons are valid, I think we'll accede to them. If not, then we'd have to pursue it further..."

Butler, a member of the committee, said the material would have to relate to the job of the presidency.

The President "always runs the risk of a confrontation with the Congress," Butler said.

"So I think it'd be the poorest of tactics to put himself in a position where that is thrust upon him. Therefore, I'd an-

ticipate that his lawyers would see that and advise him accordingly," the congressman added.

He explained that a refusal indicating contempt for Congress "would approach the circumstances where it would be impeachable" with little possibility of a judicial review "of a Congress aroused by this sort of conduct." Butler said the President's lawyers should therefore try to avoid a direct confrontation on dis-

closure.

The committee has strong rules and a good record on security, he added, so arguments based on national security have little relevance.

Asked how he felt about the President's refusal to resign, Butler said Nixon was elected for four years and "didn't say anything that surprised me."

Rep. Butler Would Welcome President's Campaign Support

Times
3/4/74

Times Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R.-Va., said Wednesday night he would welcome presidential campaigning in his behalf this fall but that, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee considering impeachment, it would be "inappropriate" for him to invite the President to do so.

Speaking at what was billed as a four-member panel from the Judiciary Committee, but turned out to be a Butler press conference when the others failed to show, the congressman said he would vote on impeachment according to his conscience and not necessarily how the majority of his constituents told him to, "the job is not worth it" to do otherwise, he said.

But, he added, "there are damn few people here (in Congress) that don't try to bring both together."

Butler spoke and answered journalists' questions for about half an hour at the Washington Press Club. Three other Judiciary Committee members stayed behind to listen to debate on a consumer protection agency bill, but Butler said he had learned he could make the engagement and still return in time to

vote on the legislation Wednesday.

Butler, asked whether he would want the President to resign rather than risk an impeachment proceeding, said no. He then was asked whether he would like the President to campaign for him.

Butler hesitated, then said, "that question doesn't bother me a bit. Anybody that has the President of the United States to come campaign for him has a real plus for him, and I'd welcome him in my district."

"But having said that, I do think it would be inappropriate for a member of the Judiciary Committee to ask him (to come in). So, for that reason, I would not invite him," Butler said.

Butler also made these remarks:

— Asked if he'd favor televising proceedings if the House debates impeachment, Butler said he would not because of the House's function as a grand jury, where matters are secret. But, he said, if the House decided it wanted televised proceedings, he would not object so long as the TV equipment did not interfere with proceedings.

— Asked if former Roanoke commonwealth's attorney

Sam Garrison, who later served as an aide to Vice President Spiro Agnew had used his new position as deputy minority counsel to impede the impeachment process, Butler answered by saying it was the "full responsibility" of the committee to bring out the facts, and the responsibility of the minority staff to "react" to make sure all the facts are brought to the minority's attention.

— In response to the question of whether he would rather run next fall on the same ticket with President Nixon or with a new president, Gerald Ford, Butler first said, "You mean if I decide to come back next fall?"

After the chuckles died, he said "running with Ford as the president instead of Nixon would give Republicans a 'honeymoon situation' but added he believes it would make no difference in the heavily Republican 6th District. And, he said, if he were among those who had hounded Nixon from the presidency, "I would probably be so ashamed I would not run again."

— A final question, asked apologetically by a reporter who had asked several tough ones, was, "what do you think of motherhood?"

Said Butler, "Well, I've got four kids and you can overdo anything."

June 3/5/74

Special Interest Spending Political Evil, Butler Says

By ROBERT B. SEARS
Times Staff Writer

The use of political action committees as a conduit for political contributions of special interest groups is one of the great evils of American politics, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told the Monday night meeting of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine.

The 6th District congressman from Roanoke said the American labor movement, which contributed \$2.7 million to candidates in the 1972 congressional campaign, is probably the most active group.

But political action committees of industrial, agricultural and professional groups, inspired by labor's example, also have been created to support candidates.

Those that handle contributions, Butler said, are in a position where they cannot serve their proper function — educating and assisting their elected representatives — without the suggestion of impropriety arising from a previous financial contribution.

Butler said he would like to thank individually and collectively members of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine who supported him in his 1972 campaign.

(In action before Butler



Rep. M. Caldwell Butler

spoke, the doctors reiterated a resolution of the Virginia Medical Society stating acupuncture should be limited to established investigative centers.)

Noting that he had received contributions from individual doctors and medical groups, Butler said "this was of substantial benefit to me, and I do not want to leave the impression that I was not very grateful for it."

But Butler said he was satisfied that any meaningful election reform must outlaw contributions from political action committees.

"Accordingly," he said, "I am supporting legislation which would permit campaign contributions in federal elections only by individuals or political parties and their organized campaign committees."

Butler said House of Representatives committee action on impeachment is possible before Easter, "but highly unlikely." "Congress now recognizes the existence of an energy crisis, he said, but has not yet resolved how to deal with it.

Butler predicted Congress will make some changes in legislation affecting the health industry, but almost all existing programs will be extended in some way.

One piece of legislation, he said, which has bipartisan support, would establish a National Council on Health Policy, responsible for assessing federal health programs, determining the need for new resources, and developing a national health policy.

The bill would combine

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planning responsibility and implementation authority in a single agency, Butler said, with the goal of lower health care costs for all.

One aspect of the National Council on Health Policy legislation that does not have bipartisan support, Butler said, is the establishment of state health commission in each state. They would be empowered to regulate hospital rates and those of nursing homes, and ambulance services. Proponents of the commissions say this is the way to control health care costs, Butler said.

Opponents point to the poor record the U.S. has had over the years in rate regulation, Butler said, adding:

"And, of course, states still have some rights, we think."

The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) legisla-

tion that became law last December, Butler said, is experimental only, and aimed at testing the practicality of the HMO concept on a five-year basis.

Guidelines for the program probably will be available from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) late in April or early in May, Butler said.

The Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) legislation, Butler said, is an example of the mistakes Congress made before he got there, and for which he accepts no responsibility.

It provides for establishment of PSROs made up of doctors in local areas to make comprehensive and ongoing reviews of services covered under Medicare and Medicaid programs. The PSRO would determine if institutional services were necessary and if provided in

accordance with professional standards.

While delegates to the American Medical Association's (AMA) clinical convention said PSRO legislation ought to be repealed entirely, Butler said he thought it naive to assume the law would be repealed.

"It seems clear," Butler said, "that whether we like it or not, federal participation in health care in some form will keep expanding. As the participation expands and the costs increase, the public demand for audit and review will increase. Therefore, it appears that physicians can be most helpful in offering constructive criticism on how this review can be managed."

Butler noted that the Medical Society of Virginia favors a statewide plan as opposed to a regional plan for administration of PSRO in Virginia.

Butler said his office was in contact with HEW Monday, and was told HEW will issue regulations on administration of PSRO in Virginia within a few days.

Butler said he thought President Nixon had gone too far in his health insurance program, that is, it is too expensive as outlined by the administration.

Attorney named city GOP chairman

Lynchburg Republicans elected Carroll P. Freeman, an associate in the law firm of Williams, Martin, Taylor and Fralin, chairman of the City GOP Committee during a mass meeting Monday night at Virginia Baptist Hospital.

Freeman succeeds John C. Farnandez who held the post for three years.

A 1971 graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law, Freeman served as president of the Young Republican Club at the law school and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the undergraduate school at the University.

In announcing his nomination, Edward S. Lovern said he felt Freeman, a graduate of Amherst County High School, could do much to strengthen the bonds between the county and city.

Freeman is a member of the Lynchburg Breakfast Lions Club, Lynchburg Bar Association, Lynchburg Estate Planning Council and Rivermont Presbyterian Church and a company commander in the National Guard.

He is married to the former Nancy Burks.

Following his election Freeman told the gathering that he was very optimistic about the upcoming congressional election and felt it would be a "fine time to unify the party behind a candidate like Caldwell Butler."

Earlier in the evening Sixth District Republican Chairman William B. Poff of Roanoke had said that while Butler had not as yet confirmed it he, Poff, was confident Butler would seek a second term in the House of Representatives.

Poff challenged those present to be certain in the future that "all candidates offered are not only intellectually qualified, but morally qualified as well."

Poff said he did not feel

Republicans should blame all their "shortcomings on Watergate."

Such an attitude, he commented, would be self-defeating and logically unsound.

In addition to Freeman's election as chairman, a new city committee was chosen by those present.

Elected to serve were: Sherry L. Coker, Dr. Henry Larzelere, Mike Gordon, Mrs. H. V. Traywick, C. E. Hudson Jr., W. Scott Delicate, Foster Dixon, Mrs. Josephine Lee, Del. William M. Dudley, C. Kelsie Hughes Jr., Richard E. Braumiller, and Mrs. Paul Fitzgerald.

Also elected were George Fralin, George Fix Jr., Charles H. Robertson, Preston Willson, Samuel J. Snow, Mrs. James L. Bushnell, Julia Gifford, Mike Moore, Mrs. Anne Bippus, W. T. May, the Rev. Gene Coleman, Sandra Marsh, William T. Sampson, S. David Thomas, Charles J. Baroch, John Doyle, Mrs. Charles Fancher, Edward S. Lovern, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. John Payne, Raymond H. Williamson, Lucy Lee Wilkins, Victor Vernon Jr., and Norman Kinnier.

The City Committee will meet at a later date to set a time for another mass meeting to elect delegates to the Sixth District Republican Convention to be held June 8 at Natural Bridge.

It will be decided also at the mass meeting whether or not the committee will endorse any candidate in the May 7 City Council election.

The gathering agreed not to enter any candidates in the race following a resolution adopted at last week's meeting.

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Butler a critic of committees

Although he has admittedly benefited from "political action committees" of various groups, 6th District Rep. Caldwell Butler says he believes the committees should be outlawed if there is to be any meaningful election reform.

Butler, speaking to the Roanoke Academy of Medicine last night, described the committees that serve as conduits for campaign funds as one of

the great evils of American politics.

He said the American labor movement, which contributed \$2.7 million to candidates in the 1972 campaign, is probably the most active group.

But, he said, political action committees have been formed in industrial, agricultural and professional groups to support candidates. Committees that handle contributions, Butler explained, cannot properly serve their stated function of assisting and furnishing information to their elected representatives without the suggestion of impropriety arising from previous financial contributions.

Butler concluded, however, that he had received contributions from individual doctors and medical groups. "This was of substantial benefit to me, and I do not want to leave the impression that I was not very grateful for it."

Butler said that he is supporting legislation that would eliminate contributions through political action committees and limit contributions in federal elections to individuals or political parties and their organized campaign committees.

Touching on the Watergate issue, Butler said action of the House Judiciary Committee on the question of impeaching President Nixon is possible before Easter, "but highly unlikely."

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1974. 21

Butler plans poll throughout Sixth

WASHINGTON, D.C.— Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is seeking the opinion of 6th Congressional district citizens on issues which will confront the Congress this year.

A questionnaire to be answered either Yes, No, or No Opinion is being sent to each household in Butler's district on such topics as daylight savings time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal."

Seven issues for which opinions are being sought are as follows:

Should the President be impeached as provided in the U.S. Constitution for his misconduct, or for the misconduct of his subordinates even if he had no personal knowledge of or given consent to their misconduct?

Do you favor a continuation of

daylight savings time for the winter months of 1974-75, or for all 12 months of each year?

Do you favor legislation permitting removal of automobile pollution control devices during the current gasoline shortage?

Have the wage and price controls imposed by the President as authorized by the Economic Stabilization Act been helpful in controlling inflation? Should the power of the President to impose controls be extended beyond the Act's expiration date of April 30? Should price controls on medical and hospital care be retained?

Given a choice of three alternatives, which do you favor concerning a Constitutional amendment concerning abortion?

Do you approve of public financing, postal card registration and spending limitations proposals designed to improve the way public officials are elected?

Should we increase our trade with the Soviet Union or before increasing trade, should we insist on changes in Soviet policies?

Editorials

THE ROANOKE TIMES

Thursday, March 7, 1974

GOP Dilemma

Republicans are entitled to take whatever comfort they can from Tuesday's split in special congressional elections. The GOP lost a traditional Republican seat in Ohio, but held onto one in California, temporarily stanching an outflow of party support that had threatened to become a hemorrhage.

The GOP still is badly wounded. Voters make a habit of dumping their grievances on the "ins," and that means the White House if Congress is controlled by the other party. There is plenty for people to be upset about: inflation, unemployment, fuel shortages. The big question, one that may be unanswerable, is to what extent these early elections are a referendum on Watergate and the fate of President Nixon.

Watergate hurts Republicans. That is not in doubt. Whatever sympathy exists for a beleaguered President, there is not enough for a backlash that would damage Democrats who seize upon the Watergate issue. They can bang away with impunity, and if they win they can say, as did Democrat Thomas A. Luken in Cincinnati, "The voters . . . have expressed their concern about the nature of this administration and our society."

That is an extravagant claim, however. It implies that the Nixon

administration is responsible for everything from sinning to streaking. It is only a step from words like Mr. Luken's to an assertion that voters who desert Republicans in special elections are saying Mr. Nixon ought to be impeached. It seems doubtful that most of them are saying anything like that yet. It is as mistaken to read too much into such returns as it is to kiss them off as insignificant.

Obviously, few Republicans will run this year by embracing Mr. Nixon. The GOP candidates in Ohio and California dissociated themselves from him and his administration. He is a liability at the polls among independents and Democrats whom the GOP usually needs to attract in order to win.

The party's middle-level leadership and its decision-makers in Congress also feel, though, that they cannot repudiate the President without incurring the undying enmity of that faithful core of Republicans who have supported the GOP through thick and thin. They see no way out of the dilemma now.

The impeachment inquiry may provide an exit. For the time being, the party can only bleed—and wonder whether it can hold out as long as Richard Nixon is determined to do.

Adverse Committee Reaction

The White House may have outsmarted itself by going too far along its current path of reluctant cooperation with the House Judiciary Committee. Even conservative members of the committee, heretofore regarded as potential supporters of President Nixon in the impeachment inquiry, have begun to show irritation.

The strategy developed by the President's chief Watergate defense lawyer, James D. St. Clair, has become apparent. Newsweek magazine has stated it in capsule form as follows: "a simultaneous attempt to belittle the committee's efforts, goad it into premature action, delay the inquiry while calling for a speedy resolution and narrow as much as possible the scope of the investigation and any eventual impeachment proceedings."

The White House might regard this description as judgmental rather than factual, but it strikes us as quite accurate. Numerous administration spokesmen, including Mr. Nixon himself, have made derogatory remarks about what the committee is up to. Many variations have been publicly played on the theme that in seeking further White House materials the committee is engaged on a "fishing expedition," or wants to "paw through" documents and tapes, or would like to "back a truck up to the White House" and haul away everything it can lay hands on.

St. Clair now has moved to make the impeachment inquiry an adversary proceeding rather than what it properly must be — that is, a study of all the pertinent information to determine whether in the committee's judgment the President's conduct in office warrants impeachment. St. Clair's efforts to this effect are given a partisan coloration by the fact that they were at once supported by House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes. This might not unfairly be viewed as an attempt to split the committee along partisan lines.

Thus far it seems to have had the opposite effect of drawing committee members together regardless of partisan loyalties. The same appears to be true when it comes to the conservative-liberal division in the committee. Some of those most evidently inclined to balk at impeachment are now making clear their resentment of the White House tactics.

A dramatic indication of this came when Rep. Walter Flowers of Alabama, a notably conservative committeeman, reacted to the St. Clair gambit with an angry accusation that the President was "playing games with our Constitution, the Congress, the presidency and the American people." Strong language suggestive of a hardening of the committee determination to pursue the matter in its own way.

Representative Seeks Opinions

WASHINGTON, D. C. - U. S. Representative M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the 6th Congressional district, seeking the opinion of citizens on a variety of issues including daylight savings time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

Staunton, Va., Leader, Tuesday, Mar. 5, 1974

Butler seeks area opinions

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the 6th District, seeking opinions on a variety of issues.

Rep. Butler wants residents' opinions on possible impeachment of President Nixon, daylight savings time, removal of auto pollution control devices, wage and price controls, abortion and election reform.

Butler sends questionnaire

U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the 6th Congressional District, seeking the opinion of citizens on a variety of issues including daylight savings time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal."

He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

The questions

1. The United States Constitution provides that the President of the United States may be impeached and removed from office "for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

a. In your opinion, should the President of the United States be impeached and removed from office in accord with the above? () Yes () No () No Opinion

b. In your opinion, should a President of the United States be impeached and removed from office for the misconduct of his subordinates even if it were established that the President had no personal knowledge of their misconduct and had not consented to it? () Yes () No () No Opinion

2. At the request of the President and relying on representations of experts as

to substantial energy savings to be expected therefrom, the Congress in December 1973 extended daylight savings time to the Winter months.

a. Assuming that experience will show a substantial saving in energy as a result of this change in daylight savings time, do you favor a continuation of daylight savings time for the winter months of 1974-75? () Yes () No () No Opinion

b. Irrespective of the energy savings from the extension of daylight savings time to the Winter months, do you favor daylight savings time for all 12 months of each year? () Yes () No () No Opinion

3. Do you favor legislation permitting removal of automobile pollution control devices during the current gasoline shortage? () Yes () No () No Opinion

4. Unless extended by Congress, the Economic Stabilization Act which authorizes the President of the United States to impose wage and price controls will expire on April 30, 1974. Substantially all wage and price controls which have been in effect will expire at that time.

a. In your opinion, have wage and price controls been helpful in combatting inflation? () Yes () No () No Opinion

b. Most controls will have been removed prior to their expiration date on April 30, 1974. Should Congress extend the power of the President to impose wage and price controls beyond that date? () Yes () No () No Opinion

c. The President has announced that he will not ask that his power to impose wage and price controls be extended except in two cases; petroleum and health. Do you believe that price controls on the cost of medical and hospital care should be retained? () Yes () No () No Opinion

5. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in 1973 that existing state laws restricting the practice of abortion were unconstitutional. The ruling allows the states to impose restrictions on the medical conditions under which abortions may be performed during the last six months of pregnancy. There has been a great deal of controversy over this decision, and the Congress is now faced with three alternatives:

Alternative A: It may refuse to approve any Constitutional amendment. This would have the effect of leaving the Supreme Court decision unchanged.

Alternative B: It may approve a Constitutional amendment which would place all regulation of abortions under state jurisdiction. Previous to the Supreme Court decision, the states exercised such jurisdiction.

Alternative C: It may approve a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit abortion except in rare circumstances. (This is often called the "Right to Life" Amendment.)

Which of the above alternatives, if any, do you favor? Alternative () A, () B, or () C

6. There have been a number of proposals before the Congress designed to improve the way we elect people to public office.

a. Public Financing: Under this proposal the federal government would pay all or part of the cost of campaigning. Proponents say it is necessary to prevent corruption. Opponents say that it is a raid on the Treasury and unnecessary. Do you favor public financing of election campaigns? () Yes () No () No Opinion

b. Postal Card Registration: Under this proposal, eligible persons may register to vote by mailing a postcard to the Registrar with the required information. Proponents say it will help in registering many people who might not otherwise be able to register. Those opposed say the system can easily be converted for fraudulent purposes. Do you favor postal card registration? () Yes () No () No Opinion

c. Spending Limitations: Under these proposals

varying limitations are placed on the amount of money that could be spent in an election campaign. Proponents say it will offset the influence of contributions by affluent special interest groups. Opponents say it would be unfair and unconstitutional to place such limitations upon those desiring to contribute. Do you favor placing a limit on the amount of money that can be spent in an election? () Yes () No () No Opinion

7. An important question before Congress is the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union, promoted by mutual preferential trade and credit arrangements. Some urge that such a policy should be predicated upon the Soviet Union's willingness to liberalize its policies, particularly with respect to the freedom of emigration.

a. Do you believe we should increase our trade with the USSR? () Yes () No () No Opinion

b. Do you believe we should insist on changes in Soviet policies before increasing our trade with them? () Yes () No () No Opinion

By Stephen Fleming
Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The man who thought Caldwell Butler was dodging the hard questions on impeachment finally asked, "Congressman, how do you feel about Motherhood?"

"Well," Butler said and paused expertly to draw a laugh. "I have four children and I believe you can overdo anything."

The skeptical audience at the Washington Press Club loved it and broke up in a good mood, not minding much that three other, better-known members of the House Judiciary Committee had not shown up.

On the back row, an old woman was impressed. Throughout Butler's solitary question-and-answer ordeal, she kept snorting. "He's a Republican, all right." But when it was over, she confided, "He certainly is articulate. He said all the wrong things, but he said them damn well."

As a freshman member of the Judiciary Committee with only the distinction that he will be the first Virginian in Congress to vote on the question of impeachment for Richard M. Nixon, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke does not expect to be singled out for public notice.

THAT'S WHY HE WAS surprised to be asked to be a panelist at the Washington Press Club. He figured it had something to do with Newsweek listing him as a "persuadable" Republican. With two senior committee members and the slightly famous Democratic freshman, Barbara C. Jordan of Texas, also on the panel, Butler did not expect to have much of the spotlight at the press club Wednesday night.

As it turned out, news of Nixon's back taxes and the absence of the other committee members left him with no spotlight at all. When CBS correspondent Connie Chung saw that Butler would be alone, she told her crew to click off the klieg lights and break down their gear.

That left Butler to face an hour of tough questions from people who had him pegged as a Republican who wanted to limit the grounds for impeachment, to give Nixon a chance to mount a public defense at every step of the proceedings, and to stay away from questions of political liability.

He said nothing to change their view. They were impatient with the subtleties of his justifications. He stayed pegged.

THE OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of Butler includes this sentence: "He is generally considered one of the architects of the two party system in Virginia."

Translated, that means he fought hard for years against the Democratic monolith of the Byrd Organization to build a party that finally elected another mountain Republican, Linwood Holton, as governor.

During his 10 years in the Virginia House of Delegates, Butler earned the reputation of a smart and fierce partisan. One of the state's most loyal Republican districts, the 6th, sent him to Congress in 1972.

Now this fierce partisan faces a horrifying prospect. Butler knows that he may have to vote to impeach his party's President. More than that, he knows he may have to vote in committee to recommend impeachment to the full House.

If that happens — and Butler insists that "if" qualifies all his thoughts on impeachment — he will not be voting, as some other Republicans say they will, simply to give Nixon a chance at a trial before the Senate.

"I THINK IT'S A TOTAL cop-out to say we are guaranteeing him a fair trial by impeachment," Butler says. "There's nothing in the whole American system of government that says you charge a man with something so he can clear himself. That just isn't the way we do things."

"If we have access to all the facts, then it becomes [the Judiciary Committee's] job to decide ... whether in our opinion these facts justify removal from office. That's what impeachment is all about."

Butler believes the committee will have all the facts, believes that Nixon will ultimately provide the committee with all the material it wants. Not everyone agrees.

If the committee does not get all the facts, Butler says, "then we do fall back on, 'the evidence before us indicates probable cause.' And that's when the grand jury analogy holds."

The grand jury analogy is what everyone grabs

onto now to make sense out of impeachment. If a majority of the House votes for impeachment, it will be making specific charges against the President just as a grand jury presents charges in an indictment. There would be a trial in the Senate where a two-thirds vote would be necessary to remove Nixon from office.

BUTLER SEES significant differences between a grand jury and the House Judiciary Committee sitting on impeachment. First, a grand jury sits in secret. Second, the committee has resources that no grand jury could draw on.

"We've got the largest investigative staff, I suspect, ever assembled," Butler said. "We've got partisans actively pursuing it on both sides. To me it would be absolutely ridiculous for us to spend all this money and all this effort and all this energy and then come out and say, 'There's probable cause that such and such has happened.'"

In essence, Butler is saying a committee impeachment vote should declare straight-out that the members believe Nixon is guilty of specific offenses and should be removed.

The public nature of the House deliberations means, Butler thinks, "that we almost — but not quite — have the situation of two trials where the accused is not in double jeopardy, certainly, but has double defense."

FOR THAT REASON Butler thinks the President's lawyer James D. St. Clair, should be allowed to cross-examine witnesses before the committee. He repeated that justification for the press club and found himself confronting a sea of skeptical faces.

The cross-examination issue is a big one in Washington now. Those against it argue that Nixon will be tried in the Senate where he can mount a defense; he has no right to representation in the House.

Butler counters, "It's not a matter of right. It's a matter of grace, but I think we've got to be gracious. The House Judiciary Committee has a responsibility to be as fair as possible. The Congress is in disrepute now, too. This is our chance to redeem it."

Bankers Conduct Farm Credit Conference

The 29th Annual Virginia Bankers Association Farm Credit Conference was held at Natural Bridge March 3-6. Over 225 bankers and agricultural professional workers were in attendance.

F. V. Clarkson, Agricultural Key Banker for Botetourt County attended the conference along with B. E. Leonard, County Agricultural Extension Agent.

Featured speakers during the conference included J. Richard Lucas, head, Division of Mineral Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, whose topic was "Something About the Energy Crisis"; Robert P. Black, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, speaking on "The Economy"; Donald Paarlberg, director of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., whose subject was "Changing Framework of Agricultural Policy"; and an address by The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler, Congressman, Sixth District of Virginia.

Afternoon sessions each day were devoted to concurrent workshops. Subjects discussed included legal aspects of agricultural lending, joint lending with the FHA, estate planning for farm families, and a farm records management system.

Chairman of the VBA Committee of Agriculture, James A. Nolen, vice-president and agricultural services officer, Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, noted the conference was of great importance to Virginia bankers involved with financing the future of Virginia's industry of agriculture.

Butler Asks Constituents To Answer Questionnaire

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has compiled a questionnaire concerning issues to come before Congress this year. The forms will be distributed to district residents to obtain their opinions.

The questionnaire, which is being sent to each household in the district, includes queries on daylight saving time, the impeachment of President Nixon, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important" for the congressmen and the citizens to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal.

Also included on the questionnaire will be these questions:

Do you favor legislation permitting removal of automobile

pollution control devices during the current gasoline crisis?

Should we increase our trade with the Soviet Union, or before increasing trade, should we insist on changes in Soviet policies?

Have the wage and price controls imposed by the President as authorized by the Economic Stabilization Act been helpful in controlling inflation?

Should the power of the president to impose controls be extended beyond the Act's expiration date of April 30?

Should price controls on medical and hospital care be retained?

Butler Asks Voter Impeachment Views

Representative M. Caldwell Butler, who represents Bedford City and County in Congress, is mailing to each household in his Sixth Virginia District a questionnaire leading off with questions about possible impeachment of President Nixon.

The impeachment question notes that the Constitution provides that a President can be impeached and removed from office "for treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." Then it asks: "In your opinion should the President of the United States be impeached and removed from office in accord with the above?"

Further it asks whether a President should be impeached and removed from office for the misconduct of subordinates "even if it were established that the President had no personal knowledge of their misconduct and had not consented to it?" Spaces are provided for replies of "Yes," "No," or "No opinion."

Mr. Butler is especially concerned with the impeachment question, since he is a member of the House Judiciary Committee which must decide whether to send a bill of impeachment, which amounts to an indictment but not proof of guilt, to the House.

The questionnaire asks whether constituents approve of year-round daylight saving time, favor legislation permitting auto pollution control devices to be removed during

the energy crisis; whether wage and price controls should be allowed to expire April 30; about abortion, limitations on public spending and our trade with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Butler said it is "extremely important for the

citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said the questions he asks are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

Butler Seeks Citizen Opinion

Page 2 Buena Vista News, Thursday, March 14, 1974

U. S. Representative M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the 6th Congressional district, seeking the opinion of citizens on a variety of issues including daylight savings time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

The questions follow:

1. The United States Constitution provides that the President of the United States may be impeached and removed from office "for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

a. In your opinion, should the President of the United States be impeached and removed from office in accord with the above? — Yes — No — No Opinion

b. In your opinion, should a President of the United States be impeached and removed from office for the misconduct of his subordinates even if it were established that the President had no personal knowledge of their misconduct and had not consented to it? — Yes — No — No Opinion

2. At the request of the President and relying on representations of experts as to substantial energy savings to be expected therefrom, the Congress in December 1973 extended daylight savings time to the Winter months.

a. Assuming that experience will show a substantial saving in energy as a result of this change in daylight savings time, do you favor a continuation of daylight savings time for the winter months of 1974-75 — Yes — No — No Opinion

b. Irrespective of the energy savings from the extension of daylight savings time to the Winter months, do you favor daylight savings time for all twelve months of each year? — Yes — No — No Opinion

3. Do you favor legislation permitting removal of automobile pollution control devices during the current gasoline shortage? — Yes — No — No Opinion

4. Unless extended by Congress, the Economic Stabilization Act which authorizes the President of the United States to impose wage and price controls will expire on April 30, 1974. Substantially all wage and price controls which have been in effect will expire at that time.

a. In your opinion, have wage and price controls been helpful in combating inflation? — Yes — No — No Opinion

b. Most controls will have been removed prior to their expiration date on April 30, 1974. Should Congress extend the power of the President to impose wage and price controls beyond that date? — Yes — No — No Opinion

c. The President has announced that he will not ask that his power to impose wage and price controls be extended except in two cases; petroleum and health. Do you believe that price controls on the cost of medical and hospital care should be retained? — Yes — No — No Opinion

5. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in 1973 that existing state laws restricting the practice of abortion were unconstitutional. The ruling allows the states to impose restrictions on the medical conditions under which abortions may be performed during the last six months of pregnancy. There has been a great deal of controversy over this decision, and the Congress is now faced with three alternatives:

Alternative A: It may refuse to approve any

Constitutional amendment. This would have the effect to leaving the Supreme Court decision unchanged.

Alternative B: It may approve a Constitutional amendment which would place all regulation of abortions under state jurisdiction. Previous to the Supreme Court decision, the states exercised such jurisdiction.

Alternative C: It may approve a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit abortion except in rare circumstances. (This is often called the "Right to Life" Amendment.)

Which of the above alternatives, if any, do you favor? Alternative A, B, or C

6. There have been a number of proposals before the Congress designed to improve the way we elect people to public office.

a. Public Financing: Under this proposal the federal government would pay all or part of the cost of campaigning. Proponents say it is necessary to prevent corruption. Opponents say that it is a raid on the Treasury and unnecessary. Do you favor public financing of election campaigns? — Yes — No — No Opinion

b. Postal Card Registration: Under this proposal, eligible persons may register to vote by mailing a postcard to the Registrar with the required information. Proponents say it will help in registering many people who might not otherwise be able to register. Those opposed say the system can easily be converted for fraudulent purposes. Do you favor postal card registration? — Yes — No — No Opinion

c. Spending Limitations: Under these proposals varying limitations are placed on the amount of money that could be spent in an election campaign. Proponents say it will offset the influence of contributions by affluent special interest groups. Opponents say it would be unfair and unconstitutional to place such limitations upon those desiring to contribute. Do you favor placing a limit on the amount

of money that can be spent in an election? — Yes — No — No Opinion

7. An important question before Congress is the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union, promoted by mutual preferential trade and credit arrangements. Some urge that such a policy should be predicated upon the Soviet Union's willingness to liberalize its policies, particularly with respect to the freedom of emigration.

a. Do you believe we should increase our trade with the USSR? — Yes — No — No Opinion

b. Do you believe we should insist on changes in Soviet policies before increasing our trade with them? — Yes — No — No Opinion

Butler's Assistant

Here 4th Tuesdays

*4th Butler - Democrat
3/14/74 - p. 13*

Jeff Gregson, district assistant to Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, hereafter will make his visits to Bedford the fourth Tuesday of each month. He can be seen in the Bedford Municipal Building between 8:45 and 10:30 a.m. those days.

This is part of what Mr. Butler calls his Open Door Meetings program. Those who visit Mr. Gregson on fourth Tuesdays seeking help with federal problems should bring all pertinent documents and know their Social Security and veteran's claim number.

Butler Mailing Voters Questionnaire

Staunton 3-14-74

U. S. Representative M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the Sixth Congressional District, seeking the opinion of citizens on a variety of issues including daylight savings time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the

questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

THE NEWS-VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Va. Thursday, March 14, 1974

Rep. Butler VVA Speaker

By N-V Staff Writer

STAUNTON — Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will give the keynote address at tomorrow's opening session of the Virginia Vocational Association meeting to be held at Ingleside.

Mr. Butler will speak on "Vocational Education from the National Scene."

The meeting, which will close Saturday afternoon, will include talks, panel discussions and group meetings on various aspects of vocational education.

A spokesman said that most of the meeting will be "technical in nature."



Vocational meeting under way

U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, keynote speaker at a meeting of the Virginia Vocational Association at Ingleside today, discusses vocational education with O. Beverley Roller, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture for the northern

Virginia area; N. Carroll Guynn, director of training at Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, and E. Mark Pace, director of vocational education for Staunton, Waynesboro and Augusta County.

(Photo by Emory Topping)

Staunton Mar 15

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

Butler Reports On Vocational Education

News Va 3/15/74

By N-V Staff Writer

STAUNTON — Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said this morning that although vocational education has come a long way "there is a great deal more to be done for vocational education on the national scene."

In a speech to the Virginia Vocational Association at the Ingleside Red Carpet Inn here, Rep. Butler focused on four items he believes are significant in national vocational education.

—The student financial aid program, including guaranteed student loans.

—Manpower training.

—Vocational education for veterans.

—Vocational education for federal prisoners.

Concerning the guaranteed student loans, he said the percentage of loans for vocational education has more than doubled since the implementation of the new needs analysis regulation requiring educational institutions to assess student needs for loans.

"Thus the dollar volume and number of guaranteed student loans made for vocational education has increased while the number of loans for college education has decreased," he said.

Rep. Butler explained there are four other federal student aid programs which are not "getting their fair share."

He continued, "Vocational education institutions just have not come up with their own funds to participate in the National

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

BUTLER

(Continued from Page 1)

Direct Student Loan program and Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant program."

Another significant factor, he said, is the lack of participation of vocational schools because of extensive paper-work involved.

He said the most recent act of manpower legislation is the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

This act consolidates earlier programs into a "legislative scheme" where the main emphasis is "funneling federal money to the states," he said.

"Congress was told that this represents the first time that manpower legislation has taken specific notice of vocational education and can be interpreted as an encouraging sign," he said.

Vocational education for veterans follows in two categories, he said. There are GI education benefits and vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled veterans.

He said the current law provides GI educational benefits which can only be used up to eight years from a discharge from service, but legislation has passed the House extending veterans' eligibility by two years and increasing benefits by 13 per cent. Similar legislation is also pending in the Senate, he said.

Rehabilitation for federal prisoners, he said, is now being attempted by focusing on preparing the inmates to support themselves and families after release.

"Federal programs lag behind many states in this area due to limited funds," he said.

Butler Sends

Questionnaire

U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the 6th Congressional district, seeking the opinion of citizens on a variety of issues including daylight saving time, the impeachment of the President, election reform and the Supreme Court ruling on abortion.

Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

Butler Sends Questionnaire

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Butler said that it is "extremely important for the citizens and their Congressman to keep in close contact and that the questionnaire is a valuable vehicle in which to accomplish this goal." He said that the questions in his questionnaire are representative of some of the many issues that will confront the Congress in 1974.

Butler sends representative for meet here

3-13-74 Daily News

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative will be in Clifton Forge City Hall Tuesday, March 19, 2-4 p.m.

He will meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Clifton Forge is one of 10 monthly meetings Rep. Butler holds in the district.

His representative will return to Clifton Forge on the third Tuesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular open door meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a non-scheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the meeting to compliment the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

The representative will be in the Covington City Hall Wednesday, March 20, 8:30-10 a.m., to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government.

His representative will return to Covington on the third Wednesday

Rep. Butler Mails Questionnaires

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is mailing a questionnaire to each household in the district asking for opinions on issues including impeachment, Daylight Saving Time, election reform and the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on abortion.

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3-7-74

The Daily Leader
3/16/74 - p. 2
**Aide of Butler
to visit Bedford**

B E D F O R D—Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will have a representative at Bedford City Hall Tuesday, March 26, to meet with area residents who wish to discuss problems they are having with the federal government.

The meeting in Bedford will get under way at 8:45 a.m. and continue until 10:30 a.m.

Butler said his representative will return to Bedford on the fourth Tuesday of each month and that these meetings are in addition to the regular "Open Door" meetings which he attends himself.

Persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should have with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case and should know their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

**Representative
Of Butler Due**

Here Next Week

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative will be at Covington City Hall Wednesday, March 20, from 8:30 a.m. until 10 a.m. and at Clifton Forge City Hall from 2-4 p.m. Tuesday, March 19.

He will meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Covington is one of ten monthly meetings Rep. Butler holds in the district.

His representative will return to Covington on the third Wednesday of each month and to Clifton Forge on the third Tuesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door Meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a nonscheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the meeting to complement the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

p. 3
**Caldwell's Aide
To Visit Amherst**

Amherst News-Ere-Progress 3/7/74
Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's aide, Mrs. Hilda DeWitt, will be in Amherst County Courthouse to listen to citizens on Tuesday, March 12. She will be in the Board of Supervisors' room from 9 A.M. until noon.

The congressman's representatives will be in the county again on the fourth Tuesday, March 26, in the afternoon.

Congressman Butler has asked Mrs. DeWitt to visit the county twice a month so that local residents may relay any matters they wish to bring to the attention of their House of Representatives member.

News-Gazette, Lexington, Virginia, March 13, 1974 Page 23

**Butler Aide
Slates Visit**

A representative of 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will make his regularly scheduled visit to this area Tuesday. He will be in Lexington City Hall from 11 a.m. until 12:15 p.m. after a visit to Buena Vista from 9 to 10:30 a.m.

BULLETIN - DEMOCRAT



Peaks of Otter Bedford Co. Va.

Mr. Butler Asks Guidance

Our man in Washington, Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, is sending a questionnaire to every household in Bedford County and City, and the rest of his Sixth Virginia District, asking in effect how his constituents want him to vote on impeachment of President Nixon. It appears Mr. Butler sincerely seeks guidance, for no other question he has faced or is likely to face even if he stays in Washington as long as Richard Poff did can compare in consequences for the nation—and also Mr. Butler's political future—with this one.

There seems to be no way Mr. Butler can avoid taking his stand, for he is one of the sixteen Republican members—as against twenty-one Democrats—on the House Judiciary Committee which must decide whether the House shall vote a bill of impeachment of the President of the United States for only the second time in our nearly two centuries as a nation. We will not attempt to guess the thrust of the responses Mr. Butler will receive. But we believe that if the solicited advice could be put in different form, the majority would urge their representative to do whatever lies in the power of a freshman, minority-party congressman to speed this whole nauseating process. More and more it appears the Congress must decide Mr. Nixon's fate, since the only authority which can change the tide of events now is this Judiciary Committee with its Democratic majority. And a committee vote not to report a bill of impeachment to the House is difficult to imagine.

Since evidence increases that the nation must go through this dread experience, a speeding of the process would be the best service possible for

this troubled people. This seems a good place for one more reminder of what the Constitution prescribes. First, impeachment is not a verdict of guilty. It corresponds to an indictment in the law on lower planes; it says there are sufficient grounds for trial. The House of Representatives can do this by majority vote and the House has a solid Democratic majority. If it votes to impeach, the Senate becomes the trial court, with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding and with the votes of two-thirds of the senators present necessary to convict and remove the President from office.

Events may move about like this: The Judiciary Committee will report a bill of impeachment to the House. The House will adopt it. The Senate will hold the most sensational trial in our history, but more than one-third of the senators will vote against Mr. Nixon's removal. So we shall be right back at the starting point, with Mr. Nixon in the White House for two more years. And while this is going on the nation, its government, its people, will be sorely troubled and handicapped in all the essential efforts to solve our pressing problems, the energy crisis, inflation and our relations with the rest of the world. It does not appear we can escape this. How long can the American people endure this torment? Until after the November election and the seating of a new Congress many of whose members have been elected on a platform of no more substance than "Get Nixon"?

The best advice his constituents can send Mr. Butler is: Do whatever is possible, no matter how little, for one first-term congressman to get the present snail's pace quickened.

The Daily Advance - 3/16/74 - p.2

Scott heads list in ratings by ACA

The non-partisan Americans for Constitutional Action has given U.S. Sen. W. L. Scott (R-Va.) the highest current and cumulative ratings of any Virginia member of the Congress.

Scott received a 96 per cent rating both for his voting record in the 1973 (First Session, 93rd Congress) and in the cumulative rating which dates back to 1955 for the Senate and 1957 for the House of Representatives.

The ACA announces the ratings of all members of Congress annually based on what it considers devotion, through voting, to those fundamental principles of good government which serve

to promote individual rights and responsibilities, a sound dollar, growing economy and otherwise outstanding voting record.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., an independent from Virginia, received an ACA cumulative rating of 84 per cent and a current rating of 86 per cent.

Seventh District Rep. J. K. Robinson had the highest cumulative rating among the Virginia members of the House of Representatives—92 per cent.

The Congressman receiving the highest ACA current rating was Third District Rep. D. E. Satterfield who was given a voting record of 92 per cent.

Robinson, a Republican, had a rating of 85 per cent for his current voting record, and Satterfield, a Democrat, had a cumulative rating of 90 per cent.

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, whose territory includes Lynchburg, was given a rating of 78 per cent for both current and cumulative voting record. Butler, a Republican, is serving his first term in the House of Representatives.

Of the other Virginia members of the House, First District Rep. T. N. Downing (D) was given a 68 per cent cumulative rating and a 76 per cent current rating; Second District Rep. G. W. Whitehurst (R) has a 76 per cent cumulative rating and an 88 per cent current rating; Fourth District Rep. R. W. Daniel Jr. was given an 85 per cent cumulative and current rating. Daniel is a Republican.

The ACA gave Fifth District Rep. W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D) a cumulative rating of 90 per cent and a current rating of 85 per cent, and Eighth District Rep. S. E. Parris (R) a cumulative rating of 88 per cent and a current rating of 88 per cent.

Republican Rep. W. C. Wampler of the Ninth District received an ACA cumulative rating of 83 per cent and current rating of 78 per cent while Rep. J. T. Broyhill (R) was given a cumulative rating of 85 per cent and a current rating of 80 per cent. Broyhill is a Republican.

The issues forming the basis for the ratings of Senators in the 93rd Congress, First Session, were airport subsidies, federal rural electrification subsidies, federal rural environmental subsidies, federal rural water-sewer subsidies, federal public health subsidies, federal vocational rehabilitation subsidies, federal arts and humanities subsidies, postcard voter registration, support of military forces and federal loans to foreign countries.

Also, national land-use policy,

foreign military aid, federal subsidies to Presidential candidates, Alaska pipeline, minimum wage, increased salaries to Congress, the Cabinet and federal judges, subsidize rail service, food stamps to strikers, federal subsidies urban mass transit, trident submarine, SAM missile program, strip mining, school bussing, balanced budget, federal regulation of natural gas interstate prices, and Rhodesian chrome.

The issues on which the ratings for House members were based were rural environmental subsidies, vocational rehabilitation subsidies, social services subsidies, public works subsidies, internal security committee funding, rural water-sewer subsidies, wage and price controls, emergency, employment, subsidies, ownership of gold and subsidies, wage and price minimum wage.

Also, federal law enforcement assistance, federal legal services corporation, Cambodia — Laos funds, labor—HEW appropriations, sale of wheat to USSR and the People's Republic of China, food stamps to strikers, impoundment of funds, foreign aid, reduced defense funds, Alaskan pipeline, minimum wage, urban mass transit, subsidize rail services, bussing, emission and foreign and transportation funds.



SIXTH DISTRICT Rep. M. Caldwell Butler was the speaker at a meeting of Virginia Vocational Association members yesterday at Ingleside. Rep. Butler reported on current

vocational education plans and the vocational education outlook on the national scene to the group of more than 200 persons.

(N-V Photo by Hall)

Political Activity Returns to State

Political interest is quickening with the approach of spring in the foothills of the Blue Ridge and the prospects of the Congressional campaigns in the 5th, 6th and 9th Districts.

Politicians are beginning to weigh the chances of success of the three incumbents—Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel in the 5th, a Democrat; Rep. M. Caldwell Butler in the 6th and Rep. William C. Wampler in the 9th, both Republicans.

All three are household names in Virginia politics and their fortunes interest politicians all across the state; sometimes, it appears, more so elsewhere than in their own backyards.

It is taken for granted that Daniel, long a close associate of U. S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., will stick with the Democratic party and take his chances in the June 11 primary which has been called in the 5th—a district that now extends from the Blue Ridge in Patrick County eastward to within 18 miles of Richmond.

The big question is whether straight ticket Democrats and blacks will challenge Daniel. Hundreds thought he

would leave the party after the liberal takeover in 1972 and run as an independent.

There is a large bloc of anti-Daniel Democrats and reporters hear names of potential opponents mentioned. But with the deadline for filing just a month off, signs get stronger and stronger he may not have any opposition for the Democratic nomination.

One source said Daniel has most of the campaign contributors in the district, Democrats and Republicans tied up and money for any challenger would be hard to come by.

The district Republicans have not scheduled a convention because, District GOP Chairman Gary L. Bengston of Danville says, they are waiting for a commitment from a speaker they want.

He said two or three Republicans, two of them real prospects, are thinking about seeking the GOP nomination and he discounted stories the GOP is not going to oppose Daniel.

Bengston replied that the primary function of a political party is to nominate candidates and he added some Republicans who would have gone with Daniel as an Independent are now annoyed with him for attending the Democrats' Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Richmond.

As for Daniel and any challenger for the Democratic nomination, time is running out. Primary candidates have to file between March 28 and April 12.

Out in the 9th—that extends from just west of Roanoke nearly 300 miles to Cumberland Gap—the question is not whether Wampler will have Democratic opposition, but who it will be.

Democrats have scheduled their convention May 11, the earliest Saturday possible, and the Republicans are holding off until June 1. Both will be held in Wytheville.

So far, there are two announced candidates for the Democratic nomination—David D. Brown, commonwealth's attorney of Washington County who has been in 9th District politics for years, and wealthy Charles Horne, who burst on the political horizon last year with a \$15,000 contribution to Henry E. Howell's ill-fated gubernatorial campaign for governor.

Politicians say the odds favor Horne. One reason is that he can underwrite his own campaign.

But Brown, who was state president of Virginia Young Democrats, has not given up.

It could be an interesting Saturday in Wytheville with Democrats feeling they have their first real chance of beating Wampler since Wampler upset W. Pat Jennings, now clerk of the House of Representatives, in 1966.

The Democratic situation in the 6th, lying roughly in the Roanoke-Lynchburg Staunton triangle, is less certain.

So far, there are no announced candidates for the Democratic nomination in a convention that is yet to be scheduled.

Republicans have scheduled their convention for June 8, the last possible Saturday, to nominate Butler, who rose to political prominence hand-in-hand with ex-Gov. Linwood Holton, now an assistant secretary of state in Washington.

Democratic Party leaders who have seen Republicans win easily since Virginia Supreme Court Justice Richard B. Poff pulled an upset in 1952 believe that with the right candidate they could take Butler this time—Watergate, gasoline high prices and unemployment are factors in their favor.

But, they say, too, it will take a candidate willing to hit hard and campaign in shopping centers and door-to-door seeking out the potential Democratic vote.

Still, as of now, there are only two possibilities and neither is anywhere near actively seeking the nomination—Willis M. Anderson, general counsel of the Shenandoah Life Insurance Co. of Roanoke, who lost to Butler two years ago in the backwash of the McGovern political fiasco, and Donald G. Pendleton, a lawyer and member of the House of Delegates from Amherst. Neither friends say, wants to run without the financial backing to wage a top-flight campaign.

Despite the uncertainties, there is enough "political situation" in the three districts to keep politicians talking from now until mid-June. Then, after the tickets have jelled, things should be quiet until Labor Day.

Times
3/17/74

Business Association honors top teacher

Dr. Z. S. Dickerson, chairman of the business education department at Madison College, praised business teachers in his remarks before a luncheon meeting of the Virginia Business Education Association Saturday at Ingleside.

The meeting, held in conjunction with the Virginia Vocational Association annual spring conference, also honored the outstanding business teacher of the year, Mrs. Doris Melton of Thomas Jefferson High School in Fairfax.

Dr. Dickerson praised the teachers' dedication and said that business education "is one of the most rewarding careers".

"You became a business teacher because you felt that you could help students," Dr. Dickerson said. "As a business teacher you do things in the classroom — you give to other people."

Dr. Dickerson cited five reasons that teachers leave schools: "no-nothing" school boards, insecure and inadequate principals, doting parents, apathetic students and poorly trained teachers from the bottom ranks of college classes.

He also cited a Harvard report which said that teachers live on the fringes of the middle class, and that teaching is a great sacrifice.

In the opening general session of the three-day VVA conference, U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell

Butler told convention delegates that although federal assistance to vocational programs now exceeds \$500, there is still need for more money. Outlining the history of government programs in vocational education, Rep. Butler contended that there is still much to be done in the area of GI education, prison vocational programs and programs for underprivileged segments of the population among which unemployment runs very high.

Mr. Butler stressed the importance of fundamental skills as a springboard to better jobs. "We must, of course, combine our efforts to reach at least functional literacy in language, reading, and mathematics for all students," he said. "Without these minimal skills, of course, vocational programs will be of no more assistance to our youth than academic ones. There is almost no market today for a strong back with the possible exception of the U.S. Congress."

Mr. Butler concluded: "Be assured, however, that I share with the American people the high regard it retains for those dedicated to teaching as a profession, and that I share with you a continuing interest and common concern for career oriented education and look forward to working with you towards its continuing improvement."

MAK 177 Lead

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Democrats optimistic on seat

Roanoke World News - March 18

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Political Writer

Sixth District Democrats, their hopes buoyed somewhat by Republican party troubles, are getting ready for their perennial fight to win a congressional seat held by the Republicans for more than two decades.

Thus far, three lawyers are considered prospects for the party nomination.

They are Del. C. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County, Del. Don Pendleton of Amherst and Willis M. Anderson, former member of the House who is now general counsel for the Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Anderson, who ran in 1972 when President Nixon was at the top of his popularity, can, many Democrats believe, have the nomination if he

wants it.

Cranwell, who is serving his second term in the Virginia House of Delegates, is believed to be the next strongest possibility for the nomination.

Cranwell, whose name surfaced as a possible nominee during the just-completed session of the General Assembly, said he "hasn't had time to think about it."

Pendleton and Anderson

were unavailable for comment, but both are known to be interested at least mildly in the nomination.

Rep. Caldwell Butler, who defeated Anderson in a three-way race in 1972, has not said whether he'll run again, but the overwhelming sentiment among district Republicans is that he will.

While the Democrats are showing some optimism over winning the congressional seat in the Nov. 5 balloting, most agree that their chances probably are less than 50-50 because of the district's definitely Republican flavor.

In addition, Butler is regarded as a tough opponent.

The Democrats obviously see their biggest pluses as being the Watergate scandal, together with the antiadministration feeling generated by the gasoline shortage and climbing food prices.

Richard H. Poff won the seat in 1952 for the Republicans and was challenged seriously only a couple of times in the 20 years he remained in Congress.

Butler won the seat in 1972 when Poff retired from politics to accept an appointment to the State Supreme Court.

THE DAILY REVIEW

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Government by people

Impeachment, removal of pollution standards for automobiles, wage and price controls, trade with the Soviet Union, and abortion are just some of the issues that with confront Congress in 1974.

And to receive some guidelines on how the people feel about these and other issues facing the lawmakers, Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler this past weekend sent letters to voters of the district asking their opinions.

Butler explains that "while I cannot guarantee that your answers will determine my votes, I can assure you that your collective opinions will weigh heavily in my considerations. I am proud to serve as your representative and look forward to hearing from you."

We would like to commend Congressman Butler for the effort to send out the questionnaires, which incidentally, were not printed at government expense.

We would also like to urge that each person who receives the opinion poll to fill out the report and return it to Butler. The one page, 8½ inch by 11 inch sheet is self-addressed and needs only a 10-cent stamp.

Only by answering the questions can government be of, and by the people.

Bedford Bulletin -
**Butler Aide to Be
Here Next Tuesday**
Democrat 3/21/74 -
p. 4

Jeff Gregson, assistant to Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, who represents Bedford City and County and the rest of the Sixth Virginia District in Washington, will be in the Bedford Municipal Building next Tuesday, March 26 from 8:45 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. to meet citizens wishing to discuss problems with the federal government. The meeting in Bedford is one of ten monthly meetings Rep. Butler or Mr. Gregson hold in the district.

Mr. Gregson will visit Bedford the fourth Tuesday of each month.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Aide Of Butler To Visit Area

BEDFORD — Area residents wishing to discuss problems they are experiencing with the federal government can meet with a representative of Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler Tuesday March 26, at Bedford City Hall.

The meeting in Bedford will get under way at 8:45 a.m. and continue until 10:30 a.m.

Butler said his representative will return to Bedford on the fourth Tuesday of each month and that these meetings are in addition to the regular "Open Door" meetings which he attends himself.

Persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should have with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case and should know their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Butler aide
Va Leader 3/26/74
to be in city

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's representative will meet with residents in Staunton Thursday.

Miss Mary Frances Whissen, district assistant, will be in City Hall from 1 until 5 p.m.

Butler To Visit Roanoke on Friday

WASHINGTON — Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will be in his Roanoke office Friday morning to meet with citizens. Anyone wishing an appointment may call 981-1231. The office is in Room 109 in the Roanoke Post Office Building.

Quitting would be viewed as guilt

Freshman Sen. James L. Buckley, R-NY, has echoed the call of colleagues who think President Nixon should resign to save the country from the awful impact of an impeachment trial.

This, said the Senator in his appeal, "would at once serve the greater interests of the nation, the institution of the presidency and the stated goals for which he (Mr. Nixon) so successfully campaigned".

The President commented in reply: "It (resignation) would be bad statesmanship, and it would mean that our system of government would be changed for all presidents and all generations in the future."

Rejecting Buckley's implication that resignation would be an act of courage, Mr. Nixon observed: "It also takes courage to stand and fight for what you think is right, and that is what I intend to do."

At his appearance before members of the National Association of Broadcasters in Houston incident to the tour he is making for what has been interpreted as an effort to rebuild confidence eroded by the Watergate affair, the President's every answer to questions by newsmen of the electronic media and a few Washington correspondents was warmly applauded by the audience.

The fact that Mr. Nixon has had that same reaction everywhere on his tour is discounted by the anti-Nixon press on the ground that he has been speaking to Southern audiences. Are they less politically acute than those in other sections? Events may prove that these audiences are better judges of what has been going on than the Nixon-haters.

Heretofore not included in the latter category was Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and highly regarded as a wise legislator and tax law writer. A few days ago he predicted that as a result of committee study of the President's income tax returns, Mr. Nixon would be out of office by November. Several days previously, he indicated that he had gained deep, dark information which boded no good for the President.

Nixon lawyers and accountants may have made some bad errors in writing his tax returns and he may indeed be found by the House investigators and the IRS to owe much more than the taxes he has paid. But Rep. Mills is due censure for finding him guilty, without trial, just as some others have been doing on the whole issue of an impeachment recommendation by the House Judiciary Committee and approval by the House which would require trial by the Senate.

Objectivity of the majority of members of the House Judiciary Committee is open to question because it consists of Democrats. This is true of the House itself, but there is doubt that a resolution of impeachment would carry, if for no other reason that a yes vote might be a risk rather than an advantage at the polls in November. As for some senators and anti-Nixon news media, too many of them have forgotten the deeply imbedded principle that a person accused of a crime is innocent until proven guilty.

Should Mr. Nixon resign because Sen. Buckley says doing so would be an act of courage and statesmanship for the good of the country, it would be interpreted at home and abroad as an admission of guilt. The issue of impeachment has gone too far now for stepping down to clear the atmosphere. The President is showing his courage by rejecting that move and by his willingness to face his accusers in the Senate if necessary. Some of his enemies in that body who have already found him guilty should disqualify themselves to sit if there is a trial.

SPEAKING OF SHORTAGES

With everybody talking about rising prices and shortages, we like the story told by John Gould of Friendship, Maine. He tells of the long-ago resident who entered the general store and asked:

"How much are your watermelon pickles?"

"Twenty-nine cents."

"Across the street at Curtis' store they're only 24 cents."

"Then you better buy some over there."

"He ain't got any."

"When I ain't got any, I give 'em away." — Memphis Commercial Appeal

LETTERS to EDITOR

Letter to the Editor:

I would like to remind all interested citizens that the Laurel Fork Wilderness Area is not dead. Two proposals have again been introduced into congress. S. 2487 has been introduced in the United States Senate and H. R. 10469 has been introduced into the House of Representatives.

I would like to urge each of you to write your elected officials in opposition to these two new bills:

Senator Harry F. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator William L. Scott
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Del. A. R. Giesen, Jr.
Box 980
Verona, Virginia 24482

Del. J. Marshall Coleman
Staunton, Virginia 24401

Thanks,

David W. Kiser
Waynesboro, Va.
March 15, 1974.

Butler named to second House unit

WASHINGTON — Roanoke Congressman M. Caldwell Butler has picked up a seat on a second House committee.

Butler was named Thursday to the House Administration Committee, which is considering election reform legislation. The freshman Republican was named by House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes to fill a vacancy after Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., resigned from Congress to accept a federal judgeship.

The Administration Committee also has jurisdiction over internal authorizations for the House of Representatives.

In addition to the new assignment, Butler is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering impeachment. Butler also serves on a GOP study group, the Task Force on Election Reform, and chairs its subcommittee on voter registration.

The Daily Advance - 2/23/74 - p. 13

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The News - 2/23/74 - p. 11

Annexation, Money, Swan, Butler

I have held off writing to the Forum, hopeful that someone would state the same things that I have in mind. Since no one has done so, I would now like to speak my piece.

First, of all on the subject of annexation, I believe that it is ridiculous! The city can't take care of what they have now, nor can they afford it, so why should they take on more trouble? This problem could easily be solved if the issue were put to a popular vote amongst the citizens of the counties involved. They would straighten things out.

Second, I believe that if City Council would stop spending so much money on things that are not absolutely necessary, everyone would benefit. This is, however, no one's fault but our own. We don't attend their meetings so we don't get to express our opinions. Let's start taking part in City government!

Third, I want to commend our new Police Chief, Mr. Swan. He is doing a great job and I only hope that he continues to do so. I do have one suggestion, however: Set up a system of

Satellite Police Stations, one in each area of town with a dispatcher, a few cars, and a separate telephone from the main station. This way when help is needed it can be handled quickly and efficiently.

Fourth, people of the Lynchburg area, I would like to say that our Congressman, Mr. M. Caldwell Butler, is a very representative Representative. He will listen to any comment that you might want to make and he will send you a reply promptly. Please make use of him. You elected him and he wants to know your views on the political issues of our time. His address is: 329 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Lastly, let's stop worrying about the ridiculous Watergate scandal and get on with trying to get this country out of this inflation or recession whichever you prefer to call it.

H. THURMAN CHEATHAM
Hargrave Military Academy
1830 Rivermont Ave.
Lynchburg.

McNee - 3/3/74 - p. 2

Congressman Butler Sets Area Meetings

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler has announced a new schedule of Open Door meetings designed to reduce highway travel and gasoline consumption.

The meetings, conducted by the congressman's district representatives, will be held on the same day of each month at ten localities throughout the district. Rep. Butler noted that the new schedule includes all of the localities previously visited and that only the times and dates of the meetings have been changed.

Butler said he will be represented by his district assistant, Jeff S. Gregson of Roanoke in all meetings except those in Staunton and Amherst. Gregson will hold meetings in Bath County on the third Wednesday of every month from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. Meetings will be at the county courthouse.

Butler noted that citizens may contact any of his district offices located in the post office buildings in Roanoke, Lynchburg and Waynesboro. These are open during regular business hours five days a week.

Persons wishing to discuss particular problems should bring to Open Door meetings all materials and papers dealing with the case and should also know their veterans claim number and social security number, Butler said.

Rke W-N-3-27-74

Republicans expected to nominate Butler

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Political Writer

Sixth District Republicans will nominate their congressional candidate June 8 at Natural Bridge and indications are that it will be the incumbent, Rep. Caldwell Butler.

Butler has repeatedly shied from saying if he will seek a second term, but the overwhelming sentiment among area Republicans is that he will.

Butler said from his Wash-

ington office yesterday he would "make an appropriate statement at an appropriate time."

If Butler does not seek the GOP nomination again, several Republicans are known to be interested in doing so. They include Dels. A. R. Giesen and J. Marshall Coleman of Staunton.

District Democrats have not picked the date to select their candidate, but C. A. "Chip" Woodrum III, district chairman, said one will be set

within the next ten days or so.

Woodrum said as far as he knows those interested in the nomination are Willis M. Anderson, former member of the House, and Dels. Richard Cranwell of Roanoke County and Don Pendleton of Amherst.

Congressional nominating conventions must be held between May 10 and June 11. Where primaries are held, the date for these is June 11. Few, if any, primaries will be

held this year.

Democrats in two congressional districts, the far southwest 9th and the 7th (Shenandoah Valley), have set dates for their conventions. The 9th District's will be May 11 and the 7th's will be June 8.

Three are seeking the nomination in the 9th. They are David D. Brown, Washington County commonwealth's attorney; Ted James Johnson Jr., Giles County commissioner of revenue; and Charles J. Horne, Abingdon businessman.

At this point, Horne is favored to win the nomination. He is regarded as a liberal who gave \$15,000 to the Henry Howell campaign for governor last year. Horne has wide-ranging business interests, including holdings in the Philippines.

Ernest Evans, the chief investigator for the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Small Business, has been the most visible person seeking the Democratic nomination in the 7th.

Other potential candidates are Shirley Green, a Fredericksburg developer, and Charles Motley, a Warrenton developer and former University of Virginia football coach.

Democrats think they have



Rep. Caldwell Butler
Expected to run

a fairly good chance of winning the 9th congressional seat now held by Rep. William C. Wampler. Most party members concede frankly they have practically no chance of defeating Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson in the 7th.

Republicans now hold seven of the state's ten congressional districts. Democrats are hoping to pick up two or three of these seats, being most optimistic about their chances in the 9th, 8th and 4th districts.

Butler expected

to seek 2nd term

ROANOKE (AP)—The sentiment among 6th District Republicans is that incumbent Rep. Caldwell Butler will seek a second term.

All indications are that he will be the candidate nominated by Republicans June 8 at Natural Bridge.

Butler has repeatedly refused to say, however, whether he will seek a second term. He said he would "make an appropriate statement at an appropriate time."

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Butler seen seeking new term

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DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Thurs., March 28, 1974.

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Cranwell of Roanoke County and Donald Pendleton of Amherst.

3/28/74

Copy sent to Jeff.

hd/

Area Republicans To Meet June 6

ROANOKE (AP) — Sixth District Republicans will nominate their congressional candidate June 8 at Natural Bridge and all indications were that it will be incumbent Rep. Caldwell Butler.

Butler repeatedly has shied away from saying whether he will seek a second term, but the sentiment among Republicans in this area is that he will.

He said from his Washington office that he would "make an appropriate statement at an appropriate time."

If Butler does not seek the nomination, several Republicans are known to be interested in doing so.

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Butler gets VA LEADER board post

3/29/74

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., of Roanoke was named Thursday to the board of directors of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

In a brief speech on the House floor, Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., appointed Butler and Democrat Rep. Lindy Boggs of Louisiana to the board. A day earlier, Vice President Gerald Ford appointed the Senate's two representatives, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., to the bicentennial board.

They will join Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, Bicentennial Administrator John Warner, who is now completing a stint as secretary of the Navy, and five others to be chosen later.

How they voted

3/27/74

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here are the roll call votes of Representatives from Virginia on the motion by the House on Tuesday approved an anti-busing amendment to the elementary and second education act.

Broyhill, R, yes; Butler, R, yes; Robert Daniel, R, yes; W.C. Daniel, D, yes; Downing, D, yes; Parris, R, yes; Robinson, R, yes; Satterfield, D, yes; Wampler, R, yes; Whitehurst, R, yes.

Editorials

Butler should run for re-election

Asked last week if he intended to run for re-election to the House of Representatives, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of this district was quoted as saying: "I will make an appropriate statement at an appropriate time."

While long campaigns are to be deplored, an announcement by the 6th District Congressman would be welcome and it need not divert his attention from his duties as a legislator because he would probably be a shoo-in. As a good politician, however, he would run scared and spare as much time to do so as his conscience would permit.

Leaders of 6th District Democrats are already looking around for a good candidate to field and of course should give the incumbent a race. As a first-term, he has made good, and he will be told by Republican leaders that he owes it to his party to carry its banner again.

Rep. Butler has given the impression that he likes his service in Congress. He has performed ably and assiduously, with a high attendance record and a close

touch with constituents, visiting all sections of his district.

Rep. Butler has taken informed, conscientious stands on proposed legislation and his positions, we believe, have been in accord with the conservative philosophy of most of his constituents. He is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is studying the question of submitting impeachment charges against President Nixon to the House. He has held a consistently judiciary attitude on this matter in harmony with the principle that an accused person is innocent until proven guilty.

He would gain some seniority by re-election, and may be assigned to another major committee. That would add to his labors, but he has a reputation for energy and good management of his time.

He is no doubt receiving appeals: "Say yes, Caldwell." He can add this to the list his staff must be compiling, unless there are untoward developments which do not appear on the political horizon of 1974.

Mr. Butler's loaded question

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., has contributed to the confusion over impeachment. The confusion arises in this question, put to his constituency:

4/74

"In your opinion, should the President of the United States be impeached and removed from office...?"

As the question shows, two actions are involved. One is the House impeachment—the bringing of charges—which Mr. Butler ultimately will have to vote upon. If the House brings impeachment charges, the Senate will conduct the trial and render a verdict.

By fusing the two actions into one

question, Rep. Butler has diluted the value of the response. "At this point in time," the majority of his constituency would probably vote No to both questions, if they were separated.

But there is a growing number who are weary of the subject and would be willing to let the Senate decide the question and bring an end to the matter.

As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which must make the first decision on the subject, Mr. Butler knows full well the two distinct parts of the impeachment process. He should either clarify his questionnaire or be prepared to junk the responses.

Service Academy Data Is Provided

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has announced that he is receiving applications for Congressional nomination to the following U.S. service academies: the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.; the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.; the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; and the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Students interested in attending any of the academies can receive an application for nomination for the 1975-76 school year by contacting Mr. Butler through his Washington, D.C., or district offices.

He pointed out that consideration for admission to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy is not done through Congressional nomination. Interested students should contact the Coast Guard Academy directly for further information.

The deadline for making application is Nov. 1. Upon receipt of the completed application students will be forwarded an authorization for a physical examination which should be returned directly to the academy. The academy will have been informed of the student's interest and will thereafter contact him directly with additional information.

Rep. Butler noted that nominations — the first step towards admission to the

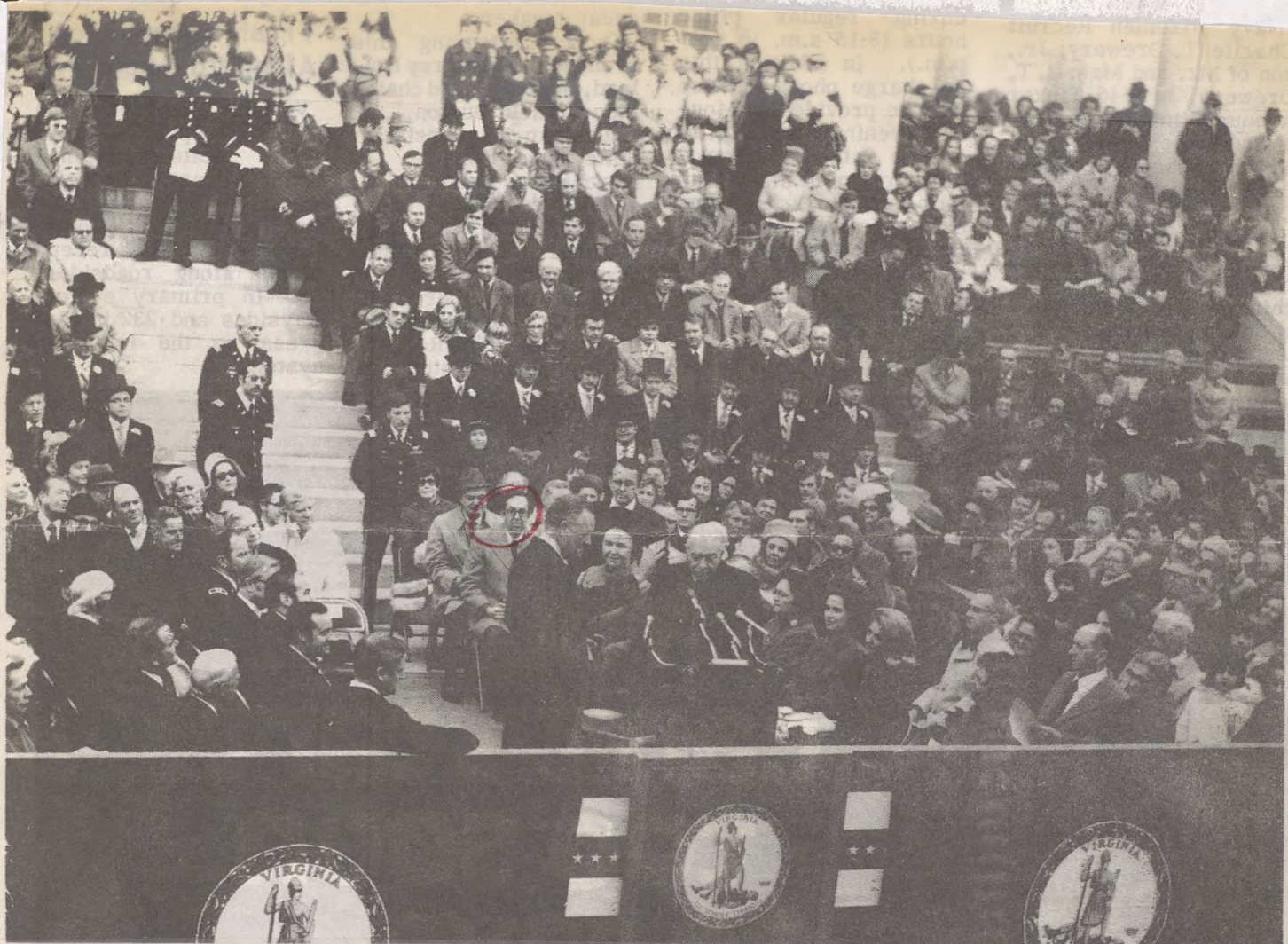
academies — are made on a competitive basis with the final appointments being made by the academies themselves. A congressional nomination only assures the student will be considered by the academy for an appointment, he said.

To be considered for a congressional nomination students are also required to take either the standard SAT or ACT tests and to have the scores submitted to the congressional office by Nov. 1. The academy will also require these scores.

Rep. Butler said that there is no regulation precluding a student from applying for an academy nomination both through his senators and congressmen. There is also no limit to the number of academies in which a student may express interest.

He said that candidates should generally be of good scholastic standing, be in excellent physical condition, and be oriented toward a career in the military service. Although there are situations in which defective vision has been waived, the academies generally require 20-20 uncorrected vision.

The Sixth District Congressman said, "We are blessed with a great country. There is no higher calling than a career in its service. I urge interested students to apply for this opportunity."



Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., is shown taking oath of office...

...during inauguration ceremonies Saturday at Richmond.

4/15 4/12-72

Say yes Caldwell

In Sunday's Staunton News-Leader, Walton Opie, publisher, calls on Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler to "say yes, Caldwell" to seek a second term in Congress.

We also add our urgings to Congressman Butler to become a second-termers. He would gain some seniority by re-election, and may be assigned to another major committee. Presently he is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is studying the question of submitting impeachment charges against Pres. Nixon to the House.

While long campaigns are to be deplored, an announcement by Butler would be welcome and it need not divert his attention from his duties as a legislator because he would probably be a sure bet. As a good politician, however, he would again hit the campaign trail.

We have noticed that Butler seems to enjoy his service to the residents of the Sixth Congressional District. He has performed ably and assiduously, with a high attendance record and a close touch with constituents through his monthly meetings throughout the district.

Rep. Butler Blows

Whistle on a Bill

Roanoke Times April 2, 1941

By JACK BETTS

WASHINGTON— Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., of Roanoke, smelled a boondoggle Monday and led the House to reject a bill designed to lure the 70-year-old librarian of Congress into retirement.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and reported from the House Administration Committee, would have allowed the librarian, L. Quincy Mumford, to be given credit for 20 years of service on the congressional retirement plan rather than the civil service system if he would retire within 30 days of enactment.

It did not, however, spell out exactly how much Mumford would receive.

Butler, a member of the administration committee for less than two weeks, voted against the bill in committee but it was approved. Monday he learned the bill would come up under the suspension calendar, a procedure used by the House for considering supposedly noncontroversial measures. The suspension calendar does not require the publishing of a committee report, which outlines such items as the money required to carry out the bill.

The 6th District Republican, however, made a quick check

with the Library of Congress personnel office and learned the bill would allow Mumford to pay \$900 into the congressional retirement fund immediately, then retire and begin receiving more than \$5,000 annually in excess of the amount he was entitled to under the civil service retirement plan.

This, thought Butler, was not only controversial but downright wrong.

He headed for the floor, where the bill was to come up. On the floor, he quickly saw he was the senior Republican from the administration committee, putting him in the unlikely position of being the minority floor leader for the

bill as well as a congressman against the bill.

He chose the latter, especially after learning that Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, chairman of the administration committee, had talked Rep. H.R. Gross, R-Iowa, the self-appointed fiscal watchdog of the House, out of opposing the measure.

Butler lost no time in putting the issue before the House. For an investment of \$900, Mumford would net \$5,000 each year for the rest of his life.

"This is a pretty good deal, when we analyze it," Butler told the House, adding that he could not support such "a means of purchasing the re-

tirement of an executive employee, however desirable that situation might be in this instance.

The House agreed, and rejected the Nedzi bill by a margin of 123 votes. It failed, 103 to 226.

Butler later said he had to "think about it pretty hard" before he decided to buck his committee chairman during his first weeks on the committee. But later, he added, Gross, whose reputation for questioning the spending of federal funds over the years has become apocryphal, congratulated Butler for his stand.

WHEN BUTLER'S SESSION at the press club was over, a man approached with a private question. Had Butler thought about whether the President, in case he is impeached, should use his constitutional option and step down temporarily during the Senate trial?

"I've thought about it enough to know I won't answer the question now," Butler said. Then he laughed, a sudden open laugh that takes the bite off his wit. The man went away satisfied he had gotten an honest answer.

It is probably too much to ask a political man to tell you all that he is thinking. Butler has a reputation for being candid because he admits that he is thinking things he won't tell you.

Of course, he won't tell what you what he is thinking about the merits of impeachment evidence. He will tell you he intends to vote with that evidence regardless of the political consequences.

"The job's just not that good to sacrifice your intellectual integrity," Butler says.

HE HAS SENT OUT questionnaires to constituents but said, "I deliberately told my staff not to count them, not to speculate on them." He says he would not run if his vote, whichever way it went, caused enough dissatisfaction among 6th District Republicans. But he tells you he won't have a chance to find that out because the impeachment vote will probably come after the June deadline for becoming a candidate.

"I like the job," he said. The business of Congress goes on as the Judiciary Committee investigators work. Butler has acquired a secondary assignment on the House Administration Committee which is working on election law reform.

He knows his efforts there won't hurt him with the voters.

Politically, he does not look forward to the impeachment vote he must take within the next few months. But he does not mind having an appointment with history.

Butler says he tries to keep that appointment in perspective. After all, he is only a freshman on a 38-member committee.

At one point as he explored the issue of impeachment in his office, he stopped in midsentence.

"You know, when you answer a question like that you've got to be careful not to take yourself too seriously."

Applications offered for service academies

WASHINGTON—Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler is now accepting applications from students seeking Congressional nominations to the four U.S. service academies.

Students wanting application forms for the 1975-76 school year can receive them by contacting Butler through his Washington office or any of his district offices.

Butler said the deadline for making application to him for nominations to the U.S. Air Force Academy, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy, is Nov. 1.

Consideration for admission to the Coast Guard Academy is not handled through Congressional nomination, Butler said, and interested students should contact the Coast Guard Academy directly for further information.

academy. The academy, Butler said, will have been informed of the student's interest and will thereafter contact him directly with additional information.

Butler noted that nominations—the first step towards admission to the four academies—are made on a competitive basis with the final appointments being made by the academies themselves.

"A congressional nomination," Butler said, "only assures the student will be considered by the academy for an appointment."

To be considered for a congressional nomination, students

are also required to take either the standard SAT or ACT tests and to have the scores submitted to the congressional office by Nov. 1. The scores must also be submitted to the academy.

Butler said there is no regulation precluding a student from applying for an academy nomination both through his Senators and Congressmen. There is also no limit to the number of academies in which a student may express interest.

Candidates should generally be of good scholastic standing, be in excellent physical condition, and be oriented toward a

career in military service, Butler stated. He noted that although there are situations in which defective vision have been

waived, the academies generally require 20/20 uncorrected vision. Butler said "We are blessed with a great country. There is

no higher calling than a career in its service. I urge interested students to apply for this opportunity."

Butler Bill Is Approved

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special) — Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's amendment to limit individual campaign contributions to \$1,000 per candidate in federal elections was passed yesterday by the House Administration Committee, which is writing campaign reform legislation.

Rep. Butler's amendment, which passed 18-7, was accepted over various proposals calling for limits ranging as high as \$15,000 per candidate.

Currently there is no limit on the amount of money individuals may contribute to a candidate in federal elections.

The House Administration Committee, to which Mr. Butler was appointed last month, has jurisdiction over all election law reform, including disclosure of contributions, financing political campaigns and revision of the criminal penalties for conviction of illegal conduct in federal elections.

The House Administration Committee is expected to continue drafting the legislation for at least several more weeks.

Amendment by Butler *Staunton Va Leader* is voted *4/5/74*

U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's amendment to limit individual campaign contributions to \$1,000 per candidate in federal elections was passed Tuesday by the House Administration Committee, which is writing campaign reform legislation.

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Currently there is no limitation to the amount of money individuals can contribute to candidates. The House Administration Committee, to which Rep. Butler was appointed last month, has jurisdiction and is writing legislation concerning all aspects of election law reforms, including financing of political campaigns in revision of criminal penalties for conviction of illegal conduct in federal elections.

Ceiling put on campaign reform bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House committee approved Tuesday a campaign reform amendment proposed by Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., calling for a \$1,000 ceiling on the amount any individual may contribute to a candidate in a federal election.

The amendment, approved by an 18-7 vote, was preferred over a variety of proposals, including one which would have placed the ceiling for individual contributions at \$1,500.

The Daily Advance - 4/3/74 - p. 1

House Panel Acts To Curb Campaign Gifts

Times Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—The House Administration Committee today approved an amendment offered by Roanoke Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., limiting donations by individuals to \$1,000 per candidate in federal elections.

The committee, which is considering campaign finance reform measures, approved Butler's measure by an 18-7 vote after rejecting other amendments, including one that would have limited donations to \$15,000.

The News - 4/3/74 - House Unit *p. B-1* OKs Butler Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House committee approved Tuesday a campaign reform amendment proposed by Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., calling for a \$1,000 ceiling on the amount any individual may contribute to a candidate in a federal election.

The amendment, approved by an 18-7 vote, was preferred over a variety of proposals, including one which would have placed the ceiling for individual contributions at \$1,500.

Butler cosponsors bill to protect prosecutor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Calder Butler, R-Va., has cosponsored legislation to protect the independence of the newly appointed special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

Butler said Wednesday the legislation would allow President Nixon to fire Jaworski only for "gross misconduct" and only after Congress had been given 30 days' notice.

The legislation also would define Jaworski's authority to investigate all Watergate-related matters, the 6th District congressman said.

Since Nixon has already named Jaworski to take the place of dismissed special prosecutor Archibald Cox, Butler said, "I see no reason to create a separate depart-

ment or job for this purpose, or to waste more time on proposals of doubtful constitutionality for the appointment of another prosecutor by someone else."

There is widespread sentiment within Congress for Congress itself to appoint a special prosecutor in the belief he would be more independent.

"I am satisfied that the President would not again remove a special prosecutor," Butler said, but "the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance is clearly indicated."

The proposed legislation "gives appropriate assurance of an independent investigation and lets the investigation and prosecution continue uninterrupted," Butler said.

Nixon's Watergate Remark A 'Mistake,' Butler Says

By WAYNE WOODLIFF
Times Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — Virginia
6th District Rep. M. Caldwell
Butler said Wednesday night
he thinks President Nixon
made "a tactical mistake" in
tacking on a Watergate state-
ment to the State Of The Un-
ion message.

"That tended to overshadow
the good news (including
a possible approaching lifting
of the Arab oil boycott) in the
speech," Butler said.

Butler was pleased, how-
ever, "by the President's
physical appearance and his
self-control." The freshman
Republican representative
said, "He handled himself
well and delivered the speech
well. That should be reassuring
to American people, re-
gardless of their view."

Butler said, "I had been
worried by some of the things
I had been reading about his
condition." Recent news ac-
counts have pictured the
President as spending many
restless nights recently and of
showing strain.

Butler, a member of the
House Judiciary Committee
which is studying possible
impeachment proceedings
against Nixon said, his pledge
to cooperate with the Judi-
ciary Committee was "couched
in legalisms but I'm not crit-
ical of that."

Butler said that he thinks
the impeachment authority
of the House of Representa-
tives "is a good deal broader
than what the President ex-
pressed." But, Butler said,
Nixon "laid out his position
with good grace. I don't think
he threw down the gauntlet,
and I don't think the commit-
tee will either."

Nixon recalled hearing his
first State of the Union mes-
sage as a freshman congress-
man 27 years ago, and said
some freshman sitting there
Wednesday night might be
president 27 years from now.

That brought this tongue-in-
cheek remark from Butler: "I
want to state categorically
that I am not a candidate for
President of the United
States."

Butler says Students should apply for posts

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Applications for Congressional nominations to the four U.S. Service Academies are being received by Sixth District Representative M. Caldwell Butler, it was announced today.

Student interested in attending the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.; the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N.Y.; the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y.; and the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md.; can receive an application for a nomination for the 1975-1976 school year by contacting Rep. Butler through either his Washington or District offices. Consideration for admission to the Coast Guard Academy is not done through Congressional nomination and interested students should contact the Coast Guard Academy directly for further information.

The deadline for making application is Nov. 1. Upon receipt of the completed application students will be forwarded an authorization for a physical examination which should be returned directly to the academy. The academy will have been informed of the student's interest and will thereafter contact him directly with additional information.

Butler noted that nominations, the first step towards admission to the academies, are made on a competitive basis with the final appointments being made by the academies themselves. A congressional nomination only assures the student will be considered by the academy for an appointment.

To be considered for a congressional nomination students are also required to take either the standard SAT or ACT tests and to have the scores submitted to the congressional office by Nov. 1. The academy will also require these scores.

Rep. Butler said that there is no regulation precluding a student from applying for an academy nomination both through his Senators and Congressmen. There is also no limit to the number of academies in which a student

Butler opposed to proposition

U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has voiced opposition to public financing of elections.

In a taped "Washington Report" on April 4, Rep. Butler said it is not an "appropriate use of tax dollars and, even if it were, I do not believe that we should undertake it at this time".

The House Administration Committee is considering election law reform, and Rep. Butler noted public financing of elections has "growing support in Congress".

The proposal under study in the committee calls for \$20 million for each of the two major parties to conduct their presidential campaigns; and, in addition, \$2 million off the top to each of the major parties for financing their party convention and funding to minority parties for these functions based on the votes received in the previous election.

Rep. Butler said: "Financing of federal elections would ultimately result in state financing of state elections and local financing of local elections or worse yet, federal financing of local and state election campaigns with all the frightening implications that has.

"We would be blind if we did not recognize the growing view in the Congress that some public financing of elections is a proper response to the campaign abuses of 1972 as revealed by the Watergate disclosures.

"I am quite sure that changes in our election laws need to be

made, but public financing is the most inappropriate way to go about solving the problem.

"In my judgment, election campaigns cost too much and last too long. Large individual contributors have embarrassing implications for candidates as well as contributors, and bring the entire process into disrepute.

"I am, therefore, supporting every effort in the election reform legislation to limit individual contributions and campaign expenditures."

Butler names

Summer Interns

WASHINGTON — William Paul Wallace Jr. of Roanoke, a senior at Washington and Lee University, and Michael Steven Irvine of Buena Vista, a junior at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, have been selected to be Summer Interns in the Washington office of U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler.

Forty-one college students, who are residents of the Sixth Congressional District, applied to the program.

Mr. Wallace, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Wallace of 208 Cassell Lane, Roanoke, was co-captain of the 1973 W&L football team. A dean's list student, he plans to attend law school after graduation.

Mr. Irvine, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Irvine of 244 Linden Avenue, Buena Vista, is also a dean's list student and is planning a career in law following his graduation.

Butler picks two students as interns

WASHINGTON, D.C. — William Paul Wallace Jr., Roanoke, a senior at Washington and Lee University; and Michael Steven Irvine, Buena Vista, a junior at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, have been selected to be the Summer Interns in the Washington office of U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler.

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Wallace, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Wallace, Roanoke, was co-captain of the 1973 Washington and Lee University football team. A Dean's List student, he plans to attend law school after graduation.

Irvine, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Irvine, Buena Vista, is also a Dean's List student and is planning a career in law following his graduation from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

The Selection Committee was composed of Del. Joan S. Jones, Lynchburg; Thomas H. Tullidge, Staunton; and John Kelley, Roanoke.

Each boy will spend a month of the summer working in Rep. Butler's office. It is the second consecutive summer Rep. Butler has participated in the program which is sponsored by the United States House of Representatives.

Rep. Butler said he was pleased that so many students had expressed interest, and noted that there was a significant increase in applicants over last year, when 35 students applied.

He noted that he was pleased with the interest shown by such a large number of students in learning more about the workings of our government, but expressed disappointment that all of those who applied could not be selected.

Page 28 News-Gazette, Lexington, Virginia April 10, 1974



TWO STUDENTS SELECTED from among 41 applicants to be summer interns in the Washington office of U. S. Representative M. Caldwell Butler are Michael Steven Irvine (left), a student at Virginia Tech and son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Irvine of Buena Vista, and William Paul Wallace Jr. of Roanoke, a student at Washington and Lee University.

C-F
4-9-74

Sunday, April 7, 1974

Butler Not 'Persuadable' *on Hows*



The President With Virginia's M. Caldwell Butler
Sharing a Laugh in the Oval Office



M. Caldwell Butler Ponders Committee's Duty
You Can't 'Take Yourself Too Seriously'

One Distinction

Butler's Firm On Procedures

Continued From First Page

Butler to Appear On Tv Program

WASHINGTON (Special) — Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a member of the House Judiciary Committee presently investigating possible impeachment of the President, will appear on Martin Agronsky's Evening Edition television program at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

The program will be telecast in the Waynesboro area over Channel 51.

Appearing also on the telecast, which originates in Washington, D. C., will be Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (Dem.-N.Y.), who also serves on the committee.

The topic of the show is expected to be the Judiciary Committee's work to date in the impeachment investigation.

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The program will be broadcast locally over channel 51.

Appearing on the broadcast, which originates here, is U.S. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., also a member of the Judiciary Committee. The topic of the program is expected to be the committee's work to date in the impeachment investigation.

Sta. News Leader 4-7-74

Butler to have representative at city hall

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representatives will be in the Clifton Forge City Hall Tuesday, April 16, 2-4 p.m., to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Clifton Forge is one of ten monthly meetings Rep. Butler holds in the district.

His representative will return to Clifton Forge on the third Tuesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door nonscheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the meeting to compliment the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Butler's representatives will be in the Covington city hall on Wednesday, April 17, 8:30-10 a.m.

Butler Aide To Visit Area

AMHERST — A representative of Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will meet with Amherst residents from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Tuesday at Amherst County Courthouse.

Mrs. Hilda DeWitt said anyone having problems with the federal government should bring all relevant papers and materials.

Another open meeting for Amherst residents will be held from 1 to 5 p.m. April 23.

the News - 4/6/74 - p. 13

Demos Expected To Hold Ground

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

When the dust has settled after Virginia's congressional election in November, the Democrats probably will be holding about the same ground as before the ballots were cast.

Republicans tend to concede that they aren't going to gain any ground, either.

State Republicans feel the state's three Democrats in Congress won't face GOP opposition this fall.

But Democrats say they plan to oppose all seven Republican congressmen. The best chances of narrowing the embarrassing 7-3 margin the GOP now holds 9th districts.

Rep. Robert W. Daniel Jr., who won the 4th District seat in a multi-candidate race in 1972, collected 47 per cent of the vote for the spot held for years by veteran Rep. Watkins Abbitt of Appomattox.

Del. Lester E. Schlitz of Portsmouth has declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Other Democrats have been mentioned as possible candidates for the 4th District seat, among them Dels. L. Cleaves Manning of Portsmouth and Alexander B. McMurtrie Jr. of Chesterfield.

The latest contender is the Rev. Curtis W. Harris of Hopewell, a black civil rights leader who announced last month he wants Daniel's seat.

A three-way race would hurt the Democratic party's chances more than it would hamper Republican Daniel's re-election bid says party chairman Joseph Fitzpatrick.

GOP state chairman Richard Obenshain says he doesn't see the 4th District race as "a real problem area."

"There's the usual fragmentation down there," Obenshain says, "and the Democrats haven't yet found a strong candidate."

Obenshain also says he doesn't think 8th District Rep. Stan Parris will have any problems holding his seat taken in

1972 with 44 per cent of the votes in a three-way race.

However, Obenshain admits, Watergate may cause Parris

some difficulty because his dis-
See DEMOS, Pg. 12, Col. 1

Demos

(Continued from Page Three)

district lies close to Washington, D.C.

"That's one campaign that we'll really have to hammer at," he said.

Fairfax Hopeful

Herbert E. Harris, a Fairfax County supervisor, wants the Democratic nomination, but he must contend with others mentioned as possible candidates. Among them are Commonwealth's Atty. Robert Horan, who lost to Paris in the last election, and Del. Frank Mann of Alexandria.

In the 9th District, Rep. William C. Wampler has been in office since 1966, but that's no guaranteed ticket to re-election. Politics in that district is rugged business, and Wampler may face his stiffest fight yet.

Seeking the Democratic nomination are David D. Brown, commonwealth's attorney for Washington County; Charles J. Horne of Abingdon, his party's state treasurer, and Ted Johnson of Pearisburg. Two others mentioned as potential candidates are Jesse James of Wytheville and Elmer Bates of Wise County.

"Bill Wampler is so damn strong," says Obenshain. "He's been in a long time...he's never taken the position for granted. He's never eased up for a minute."

* * *

The situation appears this way in the other district:

—1st District: Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Newport News, has held the seat since 1958. No opposition is expected.

—2nd District: Rep. G. William Whitehurst, R-Norfolk, first won the seat in 1968 and is expected to easily handle any Democratic opposition.

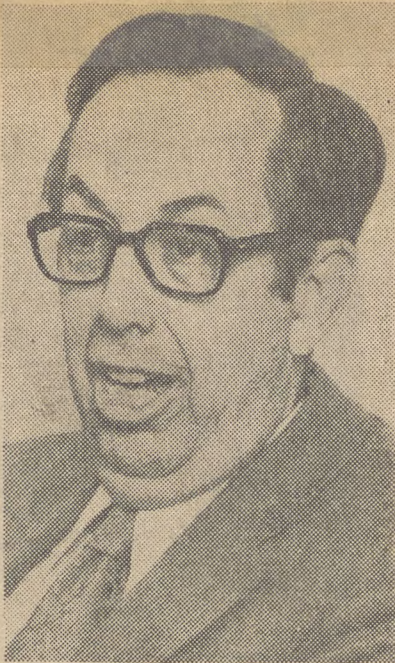
—3rd District: Rep. David E. Satterfield III, D-Richmond, faced no GOP opposition in 1972 and probably won't have any this year. Alan R. Ogden, who claims to represent the U. S. Labor Party, will run as an independent.

—5th District: Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel, D-Danville, has served since 1968 and probably won't be opposed.

—6th District: Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, took office in 1972. He may face Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, who was unsuccessful in the race two years ago.

—7th District: Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson, R-Winchester, won his seat in 1970, defended it in 1972 and should win this time around. Democrat Charles C. Mottley of Culpeper County has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. Ernest P. Evans Jr., a young attorney with the U. S. Senate's small business subcommittee, may compete for the nomination.

—10th District: Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Arlington, is the dean of Virginia's congressional delegation, having held the seat since 1952. Three Democrats mentioned as contenders for their party's nomination are Joseph Fisher of Arlington, and Rufus C. Phillips III and Mrs. Martha V. Pennino, both supervisors in Fairfax County.



Rep. M. Caldwell Butler

4/9/74

Butler Plan Strengthens Subpoena

From Times Staff and Wire Reports
WASHINGTON—In its greatest display of solidarity, the House Judiciary Committee Wednesday approved a strengthening amendment by Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and then voted 37-1 to subpoena 11 Watergate tapes President Nixon has refused to provide for the committee's impeachment inquiry.

The only dissenter on the roll call vote was ranking minority member Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich.

By top-heavy votes, the committee also subpoenaed schedules of Nixon's daily meetings and conversations during four periods of time, and set a vote Thursday on subpoenas for tapes of 66 presidential conversations dealing with other matters under investigation.

The subpoena vote marked only the second time in the nation's history that a House committee has issued a subpoena to the president. The first time was in April when the committee voted 22-17, with Butler the only Republican joining the committee's Democrats, to subpoena 42 White House tapes.

The Butler amendment to the subpoena was offered to make the language more specific so "They (the White House) cannot say 'We gave you the transcripts, so you don't need the tapes.'"

The draft subpoena had called for "all tapes, dictabelts or other electronic and or mechanical recordings, transcripts, memoranda, notes or other writings or things relating to" the 11 conversations on three different days in 1972.

Butler's amendment, which surprised a number of committee members because it made the subpoena tougher, struck the word "or" in several places and substituted the word "and."

During a recess before the vote, Butler told a colleague, "I don't think I'll get very far with it," but the committee accepted the proposal on a voice vote.

The vote on the Watergate tapes was a direct challenge to Nixon, who notified the committee last week he would give it no more Watergate material. The subpoena calls for delivery of the tapes next Wednesday.

Earlier Wednesday, committee members had questioned the committee's counsel on whether or not the tapes actually existed.

Butler said, "I don't know if they exist or not, but if there are transcripts, then it's reasonable to assume that the tapes exist. So shouldn't we just delete the word 'transcripts' in the subpoena?"

Both Chief Counsel John Doar and Minority Counsel Albert Jenner disagreed, arguing that the committee is entitled to all the materials the President has on the conversations in question.

Butler agreed to keep the word "transcript" in the subpoena, adding, "Now we are saying we want all the tapes and the transcripts. I think that ought to make it perfectly clear."

The 11 conversations covered by the new subpoena deal with plans for bug-ging Democratic headquarters, conversations a few days after the Watergate break-in and efforts to get the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to limit the FBI investigation of the break-in.

Tapes subpoenaed include conversations that took place April 4, 1972, between the President and former White

Butler staff will meet with constituents

VA. LEADER 4/8/74

WASHINGTON — U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will meet in coming weeks with constituents in Staunton and Bath and Highland counties.

Meetings will be held in Staunton City Hall from 9 a.m.-noon on Thursday. Mr. Butler's staff representative will return to Staunton April 25 from 1-5 p.m. for the regular monthly visit.

Meetings will be held in the Bath County Courthouse from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. on April 17.

Mr. Butler's representative will be in the Highland County Courthouse from 2:30-4:30 p.m. April 17.

Anyone wishing to discuss a particular problem related to the federal government should bring correspondence dealing with his case to the meeting, in addition to knowing his veterans claim and Social Security numbers.

Butler Schedules Regular Visit To Alleghany County

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representatives will be at Covington City Hall April 17 from 8:30 a.m. until 10 a.m. to meet citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Covington is one of ten monthly meetings Rep. Butler holds in the district. He will be in Clifton Forge April 16 from 2 p.m., until 4 p.m.

His representative will return to Covington on the third Wednesday of each month and Clifton Forge the third Tuesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door non-scheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the meeting to complement the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Butler Urges Vote on Role Of Attorney

By WAYNE WOODLIEF
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., drew an estimate Monday from a leading Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee that "a majority" of Democrats would favor President Nixon's attorneys playing a role in the impeachment inquiry.

If that is indeed the case, Butler told the House of Representatives in a speech, "it's a waste of time" for the committee to further debate whether presidential attorney James T. St. Clair should be present and able to cross-examine witnesses during the committee's impeachment inquiry.

"We should go ahead and vote on that and get on to other matters," the Roanoke Republican said. He spoke during a special one-hour discussion of the impeachment issue, separate from regular House business.

Butler asked Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., a ranking Democrat on the committee, how many other Democrats on the committee support Edward's view that the President's counsel should be afforded representation during the inquiry. The question came after Edwards, during the debate, said many Democrats "are just as interested as the Republicans in seeing the President gets a square deal."

Edwards said he had not polled his colleagues, but he generally knows "their views on due process" and many of them have opposed past congressional committee interrogations of witnesses without proper representation. He cited the House Un-American Activities Committee as an example.

"A majority, I think, would take the very fair point of view" on due process for the President, Edwards told Butler.

Preliminaries reek with unfairness

Information from Washington, apparently provided by some Democratic leader or a staff member, is that the schedule for bringing President Nixon to the bar of the Senate is this:

—A report to the House in the first half of July by its Judiciary Committee on its impeachment investigation, with a recommendation for prosecution or a finding that there is insufficient evidence to justify impeachment.

—During the latter half of July, preparations for trial.

—Opening of trial by the Senate about the middle of August.

The supposition of those who talked to newspaper reporters about this tentative schedule seemed to be that the Judiciary Committee would recommend impeachment. A member of that committee, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of this, the 6th Virginia District, appeared on a broadcast interview program last weekend and was sharply questioned as to what the committee has learned and what it would probably recommend. Rep. Butler was properly reticent about such matters, and the media should refrain from inquiries which should be answered by the committee report in due time, and only by it.

Rep. Butler has been predicting the report would be ready the first half of April, which doesn't appear likely now. Prolonging the inquiry is against the principle of prompt trial.

One of the worst features of the whole preliminaries to possible impeachment is that so many in official positions, as well as anti-Nixon media, have brought in a verdict of guilty already. No evidence that the President was a party to the breakin plan at Democratic campaign headquarters in 1972 has surfaced, nor has there been credible evidence yet publicized that he sanctioned the following coverup.

Among those who have cried "Guilty! Guilty!" are senators who would sit as trial judges, sworn to determine their verdict on the

evidence which would have to be produced by those delegated to do so by the House. It is the prosecutor in impeachments.

If any newspaper than The Staunton Leader, or other opinion source, has emphasized the prejudice which could result in a Nixon conviction, implicit in the expressions and attitudes of some of the "judges-to-be", the comment hasn't reached this newspaper. When one considers how meticulously our judicial system protects accused, indicted criminals against pre-trial prejudice by providing for summary challenges and dismissals and the close questioning of all persons called for jury service, the inescapable conclusion is that no senator who has voiced prejudice should be permitted to serve on the bench at the possible trial of Mr. Nixon.

Any such senator should of course disqualify himself without challenge, but a biased politician is unlikely to do so.

The Constitution is silent on this vital phase of impeachment. Nevertheless, it will be amazing, if in case there is a trial, the President's defense attorneys have not done the research to prove prejudice on the part of those senators who have been guilty of it and demand their exclusion from the proceedings.

No one asked Rep. Butler about what he, a lawyer, thinks of the danger of an unfair trial as a result of the case on which he and his committee colleagues and special investigators are working. Someone ought to have explored this angle with him. He could have answered it with entire propriety as a matter of personal opinion.

It is a question which some of the bigwig inquisitors of the broadcast media and liberal anti-Nixon newspapers ought to be raising—at least before the trial they anticipate. Otherwise it will be in considerable part, an obscene exercise in political partisanship and hatred, drawn out as close to the November election as its show producers and managers can possibly arrange.

Butler says withholding tapes is mistake

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the House Judiciary Committee met in a mood of anger and resentment today to consider a White House proposal to wait two more weeks before replying to the committee's request for tapes of presidential conversations.

At separate party caucuses, both Republicans and Democrats called the White House letter postponing any response until April 22 unsatisfactory.

Individual members talked of issuing a subpoena for the material.

Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., scheduled a full committee meeting Thursday for whatever action the committee wants to take.

"It is obviously unsatisfactory to a majority of the committee," said Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill.

Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., commenting Tuesday night, said, "It seems a mistake not

to produce the material. It certainly creates a presumption that the President is withholding damaging evidence."

Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan, R-Md., issued a statement before the caucuses saying he was "sorely disappointed with the President's decision not to honor the Judiciary Committee's request to release material needed for the impeachment probe."

Hogan said he could "only feel this is an additional dilatory tactic by the President's lawyers."

"To wait until the Easter recess is an unconscionable delay," Hogan said, calling on the White House to reverse its decision.

The committee had demanded a response to its request for the tapes by Tuesday.

The White House said Tuesday that "additional materials" would be given to the committee sometime after Congress

returns from its Easter recess April 22, but it didn't say what the material would be.

James D. St. Clair, who is in charge of President Nixon's defense against impeachment, sent a letter to the committee. St. Clair said the White House still is reviewing the request for the taped talks between Nixon and his chief aides about the time the Watergate cover-up was becoming known last year.

"We expect that the review can be completed by the end of the Easter recess and that the additional materials furnished at that time will permit the committee to complete its inquiry promptly," he said.

Rodino said last week he thought the committee had waited long enough and that he would consider asking it to issue a subpoena for the tapes if there was not a satisfactory answer by Tuesday.

He is expected to convene the

committee Thursday to consider St. Clair's letter. The promise that appears implicit in it to deliver some material after April 22 may be enough to head off demands for a subpoena at this time.

"We'll probably acquiesce," said Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., a senior committee Republican, who expressed disappointment at the White House response. "I don't think we're very anxious to face the alternatives."

Another member, Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass., said the panel has three options: "One is to go whole hog for a subpoena now, two is to give Rodino and (senior committee Republican Edward) Hutchinson standby power to subpoena, or three to cancel the recess for the committee and meet next Tuesday."

"I'm in favor of canceling the recess, forcing the issue," Drinan said.

(Continued from Page 1)

Although the request remains unanswered, committee counsel John Doar told Democratic committee members Tuesday he is prepared to start presenting evidence gathered by the staff to the committee May 7. The committee has received 19 tapes and over 700 documents from the White House and also has been given secret grand jury evidence relating to Nixon's role in the Watergate cover-up.

The Daily Advance - 4/10/74 - p. 1

Reply upsets committee

Front page
Rke-w-n- 4/10/74

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letter postponing any response until April 22 unsatisfactory.

Individual members talked of issuing a subpoena for the material.

Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., scheduled a full committee meeting Thursday for whatever action the committee wants to take.

Rodino declined comment on the White House proposal,

but other committee members termed it unresponsive, condescending and arrogant.

"If counsel for the committee wants to issue a subpoena, I would support it," said Rep. Tom Railsback, R-Ill.

"It is obviously unsatisfactory to a majority of the committee," said Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill.

Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va.,

commenting Tuesday night, said, "It seems a mistake not to produce the material. It certainly creates a presumption that the President is withholding damaging evidence."

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Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif., also on the panel, said: "The President has refused to cooperate with the committee....We should no longer tolerate his contemptuous attitude toward those seeking the truth about his conduct of office. We must now subpoena all evidence we require in the hands of the President."

Although the request remains unanswered, committee counsel John Doar told Democratic committee members Tuesday he is prepared to start presenting evidence gathered by the staff to the committee May 7.

World News

Roanoke, Virginia, Wednesday, April 10, 1974

Godwin appears to have quieted his foes

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. apparently has found the easy way to quiet the opposition: Join it.

That at least is the conclusion that can be drawn from observing Godwin, a Democrat-turned-Republican, during the first three months of his second term as governor.

His strongest critics were Republicans when he served as Democratic governor in 1966-70. Rep. Caldwell Butler, who was GOP minority leader in the legislature during much of that time, led the pack, seldom saying a good word for the governor.



By
Ozzie
Osborne

Political
Writer

Now the Republicans have found that Godwin actually wasn't that bad after all. In fact, some GOP legislators who weren't too hot for Godwin ended up almost starry-eyed by the time the 1974 General Assembly ended.

Somewhat incongruously,

the Democrats were as enthusiastic in their support of Godwin as were the Republicans.

Democratic leaders of the House in January issued an expected bromide when reporters asked how they intended to deal with Godwin, saying "we'll support him when we think he is right and oppose him when we think he's wrong" — or words to that effect.

Judging by this, the Democrats must have thought Godwin erred not at all because they did not oppose him vigorously on any single issue.

Some politicians say the Republican turnabout was expected since Godwin has embraced Republicanism, although not warmly enough for some of the old-line Republicans.

And they add that Democrats could hardly argue with what Godwin proposed since they claimed that much of his program was purloined from study groups made up mostly of Democrats.

In any case, there was little partisan wrangling at the 1974 session of the sort that might be expected between a Republican governor and an over-

whelmingly Democratic General Assembly.

There was practically no Democratic criticism of Godwin; in fact, he was hardly mentioned at all.

Del. Vincent Callahan of Fairfax, the Republican leader in the the legislature, said he, frankly, didn't "see much evidence of Godwin at all."

Some legislators say that the failure of Godwin to rouse even mild animosity can be attributed to the fact that the governor proposed no emotional or controversial measures at the '74 session.

Certainly, it was not an ex-

citing session like his first as governor in 1966 when he got through the legislature the statewide sales tax, the state's first major new tax in decades.

By contrast, the '74 session was somewhat of a holding action, with the governor's being preoccupied by such nonlegislative issues as the energy crisis and penal problems.

The legislative-executive euphoria that resulted indicates that Godwin's relations with the legislature over the next four years may be the most peaceful ever for a Virginia governor.

Butler Avoids Stand On Seeking New Term

4-11-74
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Roanoke Rep. M. Caldwell Butler told a group of high school students from Lexington Wednesday that he was "keeping his options open" on running for re-election because of the strains of week-long separations from his family while Congress is in session.

But what he didn't say was that he was moving to ease that strain by leasing a farmhouse in McLean so his family could join him in Washington in May.

Butler, a freshman Republican who has remained silent on the re-election question, made the statement in response to a question from one of the students.

He said he liked his job, but had decided that the midweek separations convinced him "the job is not that good."

A father of four, Butler has

two children still in high school in Roanoke, so has lived in a small apartment on Capitol Hill during his 18 months in the House.

Earlier in the day, Butler made another comment he apparently felt might give reporters the wrong idea.

During a session of a House Administration Committee discussion on limiting contributions by labor, business and medical political action committees, Butler said, "I have decided in my campaigns hereafter I will not accept contributions from political action committees."

As soon as the session was over, Butler asked a reporter if he understood the meaning of the reference.

"You're running again?", Butler was asked.

"Naw, that's not it. I said the same thing in a speech to a medical group last month," Butler said.

R-Times - 4-11-74

Buttler Aide To Be Here

6 t h District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representatives will be in the Buena Vista City Hall on Tuesday, April 16 from 9:00 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Buena Vista is one of ten monthly meetings Rep. Butler holds in the district.

His representative will return to Buena Vista on the third Tuesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door nonscheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the meeting to compliment the

three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem

with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

News-Gazette, Lexington, Virginia, April 10, 1974 Page 21

Butler Aide Plans Visits

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative will be in the Lexington City Hall on Tuesday from 11 a.m. until 12:15 p.m. to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government.

The Butler aide will be in Buena Vista City Hall from 9 to 10:30 a.m. the same day.

The Daily Advance - 4/11/74 - p. 22

Butler aide plans visits

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will have a re-

presentative at the Amherst County Courthouse and the Bedford City Hall on Tuesday, April 23.

Butler said persons desiring to discuss particular problems with his representative should have with them all relevant papers and correspondence and should know their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

The representative will be at the Amherst County Courthouse from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and at

Bedford City Hall from 8:45 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

W. & L. Student Also Picked

Mike Irvine to Be Summer Intern for Caldwell Butler

William Paul Wallace, Jr of Roanoke, a Senior at Washington and Lee University; and Michael Steven Irvine of Buena Vista, a Junior at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, have been

selected to be the Summer Interns in the Washington office of U.S. Representative M. Caldwell Butler.

Forty-one college students, who are residents of the Sixth Congressional District, applied to the program.

Mr. Irvine, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Irvine of 244 Linden Avenue, Buena Vista, is a Dean's List student and is planning a career in law following his graduation from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

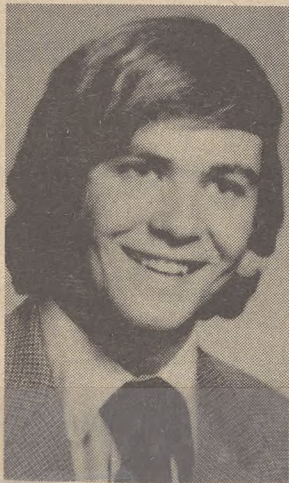
Mr. Wallace the son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Wallace of 208 Cassell Lane, Roanoke, was co-captain of the 1973 Washington and Lee University football team. A Dean's List student, he plans

to attend law school after graduation.

The Selection Committee was composed of Del. Joan S. Jones of Lynchburg, Thomas H. Tullidge of Staunton, and John Kelly of Roanoke.

Each boy will spend a month of the summer working in Representative Butler's office. It is the second consecutive summer Representative Butler has participated in the program which is sponsored by the United States House of Representatives.

Representative Butler said he was pleased that so many students had expressed interest, and noted that there was a significant increase in applicants over last year, when thirty-five students applied.



Michael Irvine

Butler's April Meetings Set

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representatives will be in the Bath and Highland County courthouses on Wednesday, April 17, to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The representative will be in Bath County from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and in Highland County from 2:30 p.m. until 4:30 p.m.

The representative is in Bath and Highland counties on the third Wednesday of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door non-scheduled meetings.

"Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Rep. Butler's representative should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers," Butler said.

When you hear criticism it is well to remember that the meanest dog can bark at the greatest man.

Committee subpoenas tapes, documents

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House, facing a House Judiciary Committee subpoena for tapes and documents, says it will turn over at least some of the materials.

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler on Thursday said President Nixon would give the committee materials "consistent with his constitutional responsibilities."

Ziegler said the materials, to be turned over within two weeks, would bear out the President's past explanations of his Watergate role and "receive the support of the House."

However, Ziegler declined to say that the response would comply fully with the demand by the House committee.

Ziegler spoke several hours after the subpoena was hand-delivered to the White House.

The committee voted 33-3 to subpoena for its impeachment inquiry 42 presidential tapes and related documents the panel believes are tied to the Watergate cover-up.

"The playing of games is over. The committee means business," said Rep. John P. Seiberling, D-Ohio, summing up the committee's mood as it voted to demand delivery by April 25 of the

evidence.

The committee has been waiting for the material since Feb. 25. Tuesday the White House said it would deliver some of it after April 22. In a vain effort to head off a sub-

(See COMMITTEE, Page 2)

Butler breaks ranks in vote

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sixth District U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler broke with party ranks in a preliminary vote during the House Judiciary Committee's deliberations before issuing a subpoena for 42 White House tapes yesterday.

Rep. Butler cast the lone Republican vote in a 22-16 defeat of an amendment that would have limited two of the categories of conversation asked by the Judiciary Committee. The 16 votes for limiting the request were cast by Republicans. There are 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans on the committee which is investigating the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

Stanton L.

The Daily Advance - 4/12/74 - p. 1

Butler votes for subpoena

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., declaring the time had come to be firm, voted with the Democratic majority Thursday in commanding the President to produce evidence asked for by the House Judiciary Committee.

Butler said he was disappointed by the "vagueness of recent statements" from the White House and by the "systematic fall-back positions that White House counsel has employed."

The time had come, Butler said, for the committee to let the White House know that the committee would determine

what evidence was needed for the impeachment inquiry.

James D. St. Clair, the President's attorney, was "playing games," Butler said.

"I think it's a mistake to be anything less than totally candid at this stage of the game ... If they had been more candid, we would have been more sympathetic," he added.

The partisan flavor of the committee was eliminated by its heavy vote for the subpoena, the 6th District congressman said. But, he added, the committee has not made up its mind about impeachment.

"The committee acted responsibly and with dignity, and I have no apologies for being a part of it," Butler said.

2 Staunton, Va., Leader, Friday, April 12, 1974

Butler breaks ranks in vote

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Butler Shows His Independence

By Charles McDowell

Times-Dispatch Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia was the only Republican on the Judiciary Committee who sided with the Democratic majority Thursday on what appeared at the time to be a significant vote in the impeachment inquiry.

The freshman congressman from Roanoke sided with the majority on a 22-16 vote against narrowing the subpoena for White House tapes and documents.

Subsequently, most of the Republicans went along with the broader subpoena after specific dates and times of transcripts were substituted for more general language that had been used to describe a part of the material.

The final vote on the historic subpoena "commanding" President Nixon to produce the evidence was 34 to 3, Butler again with the majority. So Butler's earlier vote was more or less academic, except as a symbol of the independence he has shown throughout the inquiry.



M. Caldwell Butler
Time to Be Firm

Butler said he went to the morning meeting of the committee reluctant to vote for any subpoena. He believed the White House might need more time to review the transcripts, as it had said, and that St. Clair would send word that the material would be forthcoming as it was reviewed.

During the meeting, the committee staff was in touch with the White House, and Butler gathered that "the stuff was almost

HE WAS SHARPLY critical of the Democrats on the committee for planning Thursday's procedures in "secret caucus," and he denounced them in the committee meeting for limiting debate on the subpoena.

As for his vote with the Democrats for the original version of the subpoena containing language that the other Republicans found too general, Butler said he had reason to believe that the President's counsel, James D. St. Clair, was "well aware" of exactly what material the committee wanted from the White House. The committee staff and St. Clair have been talking privately for weeks.

Butler said he went to the

Butler's Vote Shows His Independence

Continued From First Page

ready now but he [St. Clair] wasn't ready to let us have it." Butler concluded that "the time has come to be firm."

BUTLER SAID HE was disappointed by the "vagueness of recent statements" from the White House and by the "systematic fall-back positions that White House counsel has employed." He said the Judiciary Committee had to assert that it would determine what evidence it wanted for the inquiry.

He said St. Clair was "playing games." Butler added: "I think it's a mistake to be anything less than totally candid at this stage of the game . . . If they had been more candid, we would have been more sympathetic."

Butler said it was "demeaning" for the White House to have "behaved in the manner it has."

As for the Judiciary Committee, Butler said its heavy vote for the subpoena had eliminated "the partisan flavor" of disagreements earlier in the day. Continuation of an essentially nonpartisan inquiry is essential if the committee's ultimate recommendations are to be accepted, he said.

Butler was asked if he or the committee had made up their minds on impeachment. He replied, "Absolutely not."

In authorizing the subpoena, Butler said, "the committee acted responsibly and with dignity, and I have no apologies for being a part of it."

Apr. 12 '74

Roanoke T.

Vote Splits Rep. Butler, Party Role

By JACK BETTS

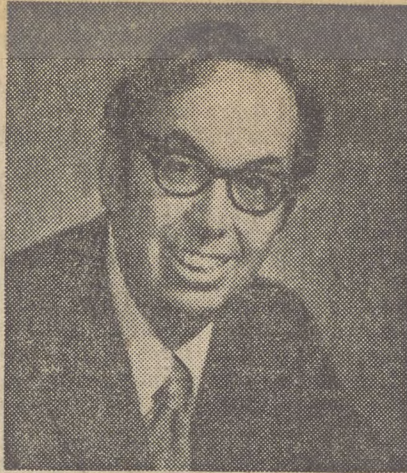
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke broke party ranks Thursday in the House Judiciary Committee session when he split from other Republicans on a key vote to limit the scope of the subpoena for 42 White House tapes.

Butler, a freshman from Virginia's predominantly GOP 6th congressional district, was the lone member to break party ranks in a 22-16 defeat of an amendment that would have limited two of six different categories of White House conversations asked for by the committee in the subpoena and in previous letters to White House Chief Defense Counsel James D. St. Clair. There are 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans on the committee.

The amendment, offered by Rep. David Dennis, R-Ind., would have eliminated the demands for all recordings of the President's conversations with former aide John Ehrlichman during the period April 14-17, 1973, and with former attorney general Richard Kleindienst and assistant attorney general Henry Petersen during the period April 15-18, 1973.

Republicans sought to strike the two categories after committee counsel John Doar revealed he had been telephoned just before the meeting by St. Clair, who offered to release the tapes falling into



M. Caldwell Butler

four specific categories requested by the committee in exchange for an agreement with the committee not to issue a subpoena.

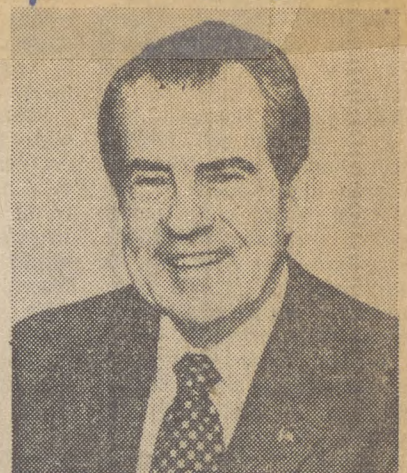
St. Clair's last-minute offer, characterized later by Butler as "playing games," ultimately failed, but not before minority members had their say.

That included a blast at the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., by Butler for limiting the debate on the amendment to 30 minutes, which gave each member only one minute to express their opinions and ask questions of Doar.

Butler said, "I cannot endorse the systematic fall-back procedure the White House has used this morning," adding that his intention was to vote for the subpoena "in whatever form it may take."

However, he added, "I suspect there was full debate within the secrecy of the Democratic caucus on this and it would shame us not to have a full public debate."

Later Butler was asked by The Roa-



President Nixon

noke Times to describe what he knew of the secret Democratic caucus he referred to in the debate. He replied, "All I know is what I read in the paper this morning."

During Butler's one minute of debate, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y. interrupted with a parliamentary inquiry and Butler barked, "I hope this isn't coming out of my one minute, Mr. Chairman."

After the laughter died down, Rodino grinned, "No, and the record shows you have six seconds left."

After a noon recess, Butler joined the majority of the committee in voting 33-3 to issue the subpoena. Several members, including Butler, had expected the White House to send a written offer of some of the requested material to stave off a subpoena, but it was not forthcoming.

Butler said during a press conference following the vote he had heard several Republicans were trying to ar-

See Page 2, Col. 2

GOP Vote Divided By Butler

From Page 1

range the written offer but had been unable to contact St. Clair.

Butler said he believed the committee had acted with "Responsibility and dignity" and said the subpoena did not amount to "the confrontation the White House would imply."

He said he voted against the Dennis amendment because he was satisfied with Doar's presentation and reasons for requesting them.

Butler said the last minute offer by St. Clair was "demeaning" to the White House and said, "I think if St. Clair had

handled it with a little more tact that it might have made a little difference. But I got the impression the stuff was ready now."

Butler said he believed the physical production of evidence might indeed take longer than the committee had been willing to give before it issued the subpoena, but said St. Clair's last-minute offer had made him decide to vote for the subpoena Thursday.

Asked if he believed the White House would honor the subpoena, Butler replied, "Let us hope so . . . let us hope so. I just don't want to go down that road . . ."

Editorials

Political reform on two fronts

Efforts to institute reforms of the federal electoral system and financing of campaigns are in progress on two fronts. One front is occupied by the national committees of the two major parties, the other by the House Administration Committee just now because it is trying to frame a bill on campaign financing that can pass the House and win the approval of House and Senate conferees.

The Senate has already passed its bill. Its most controversial section is one which provides for campaign financing with tax funds, plus limited contributions.

Considering various proposed amendments to the House version of reform legislation, the Administration Committee voted down a good one which was offered by its newest member, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th Va. Dist. It would have sharply limited labor union financing of candidacies, and also that of fund raising committees. Regulation of private contributions is already in the Senate text and corporation support of candidates is forbidden.

The thrust of the Butler proposal was to require donors to campaign funds to specify for which candidates their contributions would be used. This would make public the donations. Committee Chairman Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, is reported to have told Democratic members that the amendment would kill labor union voluntary (so called) fund-raising units. The vote against the amendment was 14-12.

Attempts to curb union multi-million dollar financing of cam-

paigns and to force the use of COPE's funds into the open never succeed in Congress. The subservience of its majorities in both houses to the big labor unions has long been notorious.

Rep. Butler has been trying to put through other realistic reforms of campaign financing. He won approval of an amendment to put a \$1,000 ceiling on individuals' gifts to candidates. Another committee approval was that to lower the \$6,000 ceiling on gifts by political committees to \$5,000, but it voted down proposed limitation the effect of which was interpreted as killing such committees — COPE, for example.

(If a real reform bill, with equitable bans or realistic limitations on all interests which support candidacies for president, vice president and Congress, gets through this session of Congress in time to make reforms affecting the campaign for the November election, it will be to the credit of legislators who risk repercussions at the polls.)

There is no clear picture as yet as to reforms of party rules and procedures in the conduct of campaigns. Especially needed are changes governing the selection of campaign committee chairmen, and agreements, as proposed by Vice President Ford, not to set up special campaign committees without outright party approval. Ostensibly this would mean approval of the national committee, which also needs to end the custom of permitting its presidential candidate to name its chairman.

The News - 4/14/74 - p. C-1

Rep. Butler To Address Last Amherst County Day

By **JOE STINNETT**
News County Writer

Sixth District Rep. Caldwell Butler will speak at Sweet Briar College's last Amherst County Day, to be held Saturday, April 20, on the Sweet Briar campus.

Amherst County Day, begun in 1922, will be planned and financed by the county in the future.

John T. Rice, assistant to the president of the college, said Friday that the event was originally conceived to promote communication between the college and the county.

Now, Rice said, Sweet Briar has become such a part of the community that a special day for interaction is no longer really needed.

Apparently, Amherst County Day is due to become a county-wide festival.

Yulite Valiente, Miss Amherst County, will reign at the annual Jousting Tournament, beginning at 2:20 p.m. on the South Lawn.

The tournament will be preceded by a parade featuring the Amherst County High School Band, Brownie and Girl Scouts, the "Modernettes," antique cars, mounted tournament knights, and Miss Valiente, the Tournament Queen.

A round and square dance will climax the day's activities at 8:30 p.m. in the gymnasium.

Butler will speak at 1 p.m. in the Chapel area.

This year's central exhibit is being assembled by Mrs. Bertha Wailes of Amherst. Through pictures and momentos which she has collected, Mrs. Wailes, a Sweet Briar alumna and former professor, will detail the history of Amherst County Day.

Extension Homemaker's exhibits, including a quilting demonstration by the Oronoco Extension Homemaker's Club, will be displayed in the small gymnasium from 9:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.

Priscilla Blosser of Timberville, will demonstrate wheel spinning of wool and flax.

Rice noted that groups interested in displaying arts and crafts should contact Professor Loren Oliver. Charitable, church, or civic organizations should contact Harold Swisher, director of grounds, for information on food vending booths.

Children's entertainment is being especially emphasized this year, Rice said.

From 10:30 to 11:45 a.m., ball and dart throwing games will be held on the Chapel Drive and
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Library Lawn, along with a greased pole contest, sack race, and tug of war.

The first Amherst County Day was attended by 400 persons. In recent times, up to 8,000 visitors have been attracted for the event.

Amherst County Day has always been a forum for political candidates. In 1949, four gubernatorial hopefuls, including John S. Battle, spoke at the affair.

The 1928 Day included a Better Baby contest, judged in part by a veterinarian.

The Five Point Parade of county school children highlighted Amherst County Day for many years. Each year, the class with the largest percentage of healthy "five-pointers"—five points being eyes, ears, teeth, weight, and nose and throat—were awarded the Five Point Banner.

Amherst County Day has been held every year since 1922, except during the war years.

Charles McDowell

The Virginian On the Committee

*Rich Jones
Diap
Apr 14*

WASHINGTON — Wasn't that Caldwell Butler being interviewed in this neighborhood of this page last Sunday? Wasn't that him again Friday, on the front page? And hasn't that been him in newspapers all over the state, talking about impeachment?

Yes, Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia has been in the papers a lot lately, not just in Virginia but all over. Television and radio stations are interviewing him and inviting him to be on panels. His colleagues have begun to ask his advice and treat him with a shade of deference that is not customary for freshman congressmen.

If this 48-year-old Republican from Roanoke looks startled by all the attention, maybe it is because he always looks somewhat startled. His eyes, framed by heavy glasses, seem to pop in perpetual surprise in a long, solemn face. But he isn't really surprised very often. He isn't really solemn either. The twangy drawl of the Roanoke Valley may seem slow, but he thinks fast. And quite frequently.



McDowell

one of the 17 Republicans on the 38-member committee who did so.

Most of the Republicans later went along with the broad subpoena — after insisting that some items of the required material be described more specifically — and the final vote to serve the subpoena on President Nixon was 33 to 3.

Butler was among the 33 and glad for the return of bipartisanship. But he said the original draft of the subpoena had been reasonable by his lights because the White House knew exactly what transcripts the committee wanted and should produce the evidence without "playing games."

His willingness to desert the other Republicans on the issue had a considerable impact on observers of the grim drama of the impeachment inquiry. They began seeking out Virginians and asking what kind of congressman is this fellow Butler.

Well, he is a gut Republican. He came out of a part of Virginia where party loyalty is strong, particularly among Republicans, with whom politics gets pretty close to a religion. Butler is skeptical of Democrats on sight and fights them almost by reflex. He was the Republican leader in the Virginia House of Delegates, and he has been a disciplined party man in the House of Representatives.

He is a conservative. Americans for Democratic Action gave Butler a flat zero as his "liberal quotient" during his first session of Congress. He has been among the stronger supporters of President Nixon's legislative program.

BUTLER'S APPROACH TO IMPEACHMENT is conservative, too. He is cautious about the process, wary of being too zealous. He wants to give the President the benefit of the doubt. He thinks Congress has to carry a heavy burden of proof and carry it a long way.

As he told Stephen Fleming in an interview published in The Times-Dispatch last Sunday, he is not comfortable with the idea that the House could find "probable cause" and pass the case along to the Senate to decide guilt or innocence. He thinks the House as a practical matter has to face up to guilt or innocence. If the House gets all the facts, Butler says, its job is to decide "whether in our opinion those facts justify removal from office."

If the House does not get all the facts, then Butler might well fall back on the "probable cause" theory.

He was increasingly troubled and is and his patience was worn thin last week by the reluctance of the White House to produce the facts the committee wants. He shook his head over the "vagueness of recent statements" from the White House and what he called the "cute" tactics of the President's counsel.

Butler said the committee had been reasonable and dignified but the White House maneuvering had been "demeaning." He said he hoped the President would not persist in the "serious mistake" of withholding any evidence the committee seeks. And he added: "If there is a refusal to produce material, there is a presumption that there is adverse material in it."

So, whatever the White House has been trying to do, it has been seriously less than reassuring to a conservative Republican lawyer from Roanoke on the Judiciary Committee.